

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

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MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that his ASCENT OF MONT BLANC will RE-OPEN for the Winter Season, with several additions and improvements, on MONDAY EVENING, the 29th instant, in the Large Room of the EGYPTIAN HALL. During the recess, separate entrances have been made to the Area and Gallery; the ventilation has been especially attended to, and the room decorated in an entirely novel and characteristic manner. All the views have been retouched, and the latest changes in the localities up to the last month, carefully introduced. The commencement of the Ascent has been greatly extended, and now contains new views of the Pelerins, the Wood, the dangerous path from the base of the Aiguille du Midi to the upper moraine of the Glacier des Bosons; and the arrival at the Pierre à l'Echelle. There has also been added, a view of the Halt on the Summit of Mont Blanc, with the peaks of the Bernese and Central Alps; the covered Bridge over the Drance at Martigny; the Gardens of the Palais Royal by night; the magnificent pass of the Tête Noire, between Chamouni and the Vallais, from the granite gallery below the hotel, and overlooking the Valley of Trient; and a very faithful view of Chamouni, taken from Eisenkramer's belvedere, during the inundation of the 17th of September last, when the Arve carried away the baths of the Hotel de l'Union, and the foot-bridge at the Hotel de Londres. The whole of the Illustrations are painted by Mr. William Beverley. The proscenium represents a Swiss chalet of the actual size, built after a model made expressly by Kherli of Chamouni. The flowers and Alpine heaths have been furnished by the Maison Prevost-Wenzel, Rue St. Denis; and the fountains and novel gas arrangements by Leclerc, of the Boulevard Poissonnière, Paris. The Doors will be opened at Half-past Seven, and the Lecture commence punctually at Eight o'clock. Prices of Admission: Stalls (Numbered and Reserved, which can be taken in advance from the Plan at the Hall every day from 11 to 4), 3s. It is respectfully intimated that no Bonnets can be allowed in the Stalls; Area of the Hall, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s. A Private Box, to hold Three Persons, may be had on early application, price Half-a-Guinea; with an extra chair, 14s. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

MUSICAL INSTITUTE OF LONDON.—Second Meeting of the Session, 1852-3, next SATURDAY, December 4th. Paper on the Dramatic Music of the Seventeenth Century, with especial reference to the Music in Macbeth. G. AUBREY BEZZI, Hon. Sec.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
LECTURES FOR THE WINTER SESSION.
On the Methods employed by the Department for imparting EDUCATION in ART to all Classes, by R. REDGRAVE, R.A., Art-Superintendent, SATURDAY, 27th Nov., at 2 o'clock. Admission by Tickets.
On the REPRESENTATION OF VEGETABLE FORMS—Three Lectures by Professor LINDLEY, F.R.S., on FRIDAY Evenings, at 8 o'clock, 26th Nov., 3rd Dec., and 10th Dec. Admission to the Course, 1s. 6d.
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DECORATION, by OWEN JONES, Esq., will be announced.
For information and Tickets apply to the Clerk of the Museum. W. R. DEVERELL, Secretary.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION in FORM and COLOUR. Department of Practical Art. On and after 4th of December, and every Saturday Afternoon (except during the Christmas Vacation), a class of Schoolmasters and Pupil Teachers will meet in the Lecture Room at Two o'clock, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the System of Teaching Elementary Form and Colour and the Use of the Examples and Models recommended by the Department. Fee for Six Demonstrations One Shilling. For information apply to Mr. J. C. Robinson, Marlborough House. Signed, W. R. DEVERELL, Secretary.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CLAPHAM ATHENÆUM are anxious to record the expression of their deep regret at the death of their late distinguished friend and able coadjutor, Dr. Mantell.
The removal of so eminent a person from his post amidst the foremost ranks of scientific men cannot fail to be regarded as a public loss; but independently of this consideration, the members of the Society have strong and peculiar reasons to deplore his death. For a long series of years the lectures delivered by Dr. Mantell in this place have formed one of the chief ornaments and attractions of successive sessions. No one who has enjoyed the advantage of hearing him can ever forget the singular ability, the felicitous illustrations, and the energetic eloquence which characterized all his discourses. He was one of the earliest and most zealous members of this Institution, and the originator of that series of gratuitous lectures on scientific subjects which have been so advantageous and creditable to the parish of Clapham. The members of the Clapham Athenæum will not be unmindful that Dr. Mantell's services were always prompted by an earnest desire to promote intellectual enjoyment and goodwill throughout the neighbourhood; nor will they forget that these admirable lectures were generally delivered by him at the cost of much self-denial, under the pressure of severe bodily pain, and that the last public effort of this gifted man was made in the presence of the Society only a few hours before his lamented decease.
(Signed) W. H. WENTWORTH A. BOWYER, (Rector of Clapham,) President.
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The age is lost in wonder at the migrating stream of gold-seekers pouring in upon the El Dorados of California and Australia. A far more astonishing phenomenon is the emigration of thousands to the new holy land of Utah, seeking for a terrestrial paradise amid the wilds of Deseret, and a New Jerusalem in the city of the Great Salt Lake. Ships sail from Liverpool laden with "Latter-Day Saints," firm believers in the divine mission of Joe Smith, the literal inspiration of the Book of Mormon, the "hopeless corruption" of the Holy Bible, and the prophetic authority of Governor Brigham Young. Comfortable farmers, even small and unembarrassed proprietors, quit the homes of their ancestors and the scenes of their childhood, renounce all allegiance to the Government under which they have safely and happily lived, and communion with the church of their fathers, to brave perils by sea and land for the sake of one of the grossest impostures and most transparent shams that ever deluded human credulity. Wonderful indeed must be the spell that can annihilate in the hearts of good homely men and women, not only all the elements of the Christian faith, about which they had never been taught to doubt, but even the ties, almost as sacred, by which their family life had hitherto been regulated. The converts to Mormonism—to a barbarous and bigoted false religion, to utter uncharitableness, and to polygamy—are not to be found among scoffers and sceptics, reprobates and godless vagabonds, but among pious and

well-conducted families, people against whom there is no slur, and frequenters of prayer-meetings. There must be something grievously wrong in the intellectual condition of the community amidst whom this strange form of fanaticism can take root. There needs no long search to discover the source of the evil. In the want of enlightened education we can too plainly discern the cause.

Men in earnest, even when wrongly in earnest, are never to be despised; and in the energy, perseverance, success, and stern consistency of the Mormons, there is much that, in spite of their absurdities, demands impartial inquiry and commands unprejudiced admiration. With great pleasure have we perused the fair and truly impartial account of their settlements and customs contained in the official narrative of the expedition to the valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah. It does the reporter, Captain Stansbury, much honour, and reflects great credit on the authorities in the United States who selected so judicious and able an officer for the delicate and difficult, not to say dangerous, task of exploring scientifically the Mormonite territories. We can conscientiously say that we have never read any narrative of an exploring expedition that impressed us with a stronger feeling of confidence in every statement, and of belief in the soundness of judgment with which all the operations were conducted, than this by Captain Stansbury. We would strongly recommend our readers who may wish to have a correct notion of the singular religious sect that have peopled the State of Deseret, to procure this book. Of the strangest of all the Mormonite practices, and that which has excited most astonishment, the following is Captain Stansbury's account:—

"But it is in their private and domestic relations that this singular people exhibit the widest departure from the habits and practice of all others denominating themselves Christians. I refer to what has been generally termed the 'spiritual wife system,' the practice of which was charged against them in Illinois, and served greatly to prejudice the public mind in that State. It was then, I believe, most strenuously denied by them that any such practice prevailed, nor is it now openly avowed, either as a matter sanctioned by their doctrine or discipline. But that polygamy does actually exist among them cannot be concealed from any one of the most ordinary observation, who has spent even a short time in this community. I heard it proclaimed from the stand, by the president of the church himself, that he had the right to take a thousand wives, if he thought proper; and he defied any one to prove from the Bible that he had not. At the same time, I have never known any member of the community to avow that he himself had more than one, although that such was the fact was as well known and understood as any fact could be.

"If a man, once married, desires to take him a second helpmate, he must first, as with us, obtain the consent of the lady intended, and that of her parents or guardians, and afterward the approval of the seer or president, without which the matter cannot proceed. The woman is then 'sealed' to him under the solemn sanction of the church, and stands, in all respects, in the same relation to the man as the wife that was first married. The union thus formed is considered a perfectly virtuous and honourable one, and the lady maintains, without blemish, the same position in society to which she would be entitled were she the sole wife of her husband. Indeed, the connexion, being under the sanction of the only true priesthood, is deemed infinitely more sacred and binding than any marriage among the gentile world, not only on account of its higher and more sacred authority, but inasmuch

as it bears directly upon the future state of existence of both the man and the woman; for it is the doctrine of the church, that no woman can attain to celestial glory *without the husband*, nor can he arrive at full perfection in the next world without at least one wife; and the greater the number he is able to take with him, the higher will be his seat in the celestial paradise.

"All idea of sensuality, as the motive of such unions, is most indignantly repudiated; the avowed object being to raise up, as rapidly as possible, 'a holy generation to the Lord,' who shall build up his kingdom on the earth. Purity of life, in all the domestic relations, is strenuously inculcated; and they do not hesitate to declare, that when they shall obtain the uncontrolled power of making their own civil laws, (which will be when they are admitted as one of the States of the Union,) they will punish the departure from chastity in the severest manner, even by death.

"As the seer or president alone possesses the power to approve of these unions, so also he alone can absolve the parties from their bonds, should circumstances in his judgment render it at any time either expedient or necessary. It may easily be perceived, then, what a tremendous influence the possession of such a power must give to him who holds it, and how great must be the prudence, firmness, sagacity, and wisdom required in one who thus stands in the relation of confidential adviser, as well as of civil and ecclesiastical ruler, over this singularly constituted community.

"Upon the practical working of this system of plurality of wives, I can hardly be expected to express more than a mere opinion. Being myself an 'outsider' and a 'gentile,' it is not to be supposed that I should have been permitted to view more than the surface of what is in fact as yet but an experiment, the details of which are sedulously veiled from public view. So far, however, as my intercourse with the inhabitants afforded me an opportunity of judging, its practical operation was quite different from what I had anticipated. Peace, harmony, and cheerfulness seemed to prevail, where my preconceived notions led me to look for nothing but the exhibition of petty jealousies, envy, bickerings, and strife. Confidence and sisterly affection among the different members of the family seemed pre-eminently conspicuous, and friendly intercourse among neighbours, with balls, parties, and merry-makings at each other's houses, formed a prominent and agreeable feature of the society. In these friendly reunions, the president, with his numerous family, mingled freely, and was ever an honoured and welcomed guest, tempering by his presence the exuberant hilarity of the young, and not unfrequently closing with devotional exercises the gaiety of a happy evening."

The remarkable man who acts as governor of this extraordinary community is Brigham Young. He is at once their confidential adviser, temporal ruler, and prophet of God. He led them to the land in which they are now settled, and exhibited undaunted resolution, firmness and sagacity, energy and enthusiasm. He is described as personally without reproach, a man of unquestionable integrity and discretion. He appears to be thoroughly in earnest, and did we not see every day at home how many able men maintain earnestly outrageous and unreasonable crotchets in defiance of truth and progress, we should express our astonishment how Brigham Young could possibly be a Mormon.

The main purpose of Captain Stansbury's book is to describe the physical features of the country which he explored. It is a journal of the every-day operations of the survey which he conducted, and of the routes taken to reach and to leave the territory of the Great Salt Lake. It is a most important contribution to Geography, and abounds, moreover, in information of high Natural History interest. To some of the scientific re-

sults, especially such as might escape the ordinary reader, we wish to call attention.

An interesting geological fact is the finding of drift clay, with marine shells and bones of mammalia, on the forks of Platte River. This has a direct bearing on the recent speculations of Mr. Hopkins, and on the interesting problem of the course of the gulf-stream during the Pleistocene epoch. Around the Great Salt Lake the country is composed in great part of highly inclined and distinctly stratified metamorphic rocks, whilst the more elevated portions of the shore of the lake, and the mountain ranges around it, are formed of carboniferous limestone. The summit of Stansbury's Island, 3000 feet above the sea, is of this limestone, resting on coarse sandstone and conglomerate. In the neighbourhood of the Great Salt Lake city the limestone is quarried, and is similarly superimposed. The system to which it belongs appears to occupy the position of low synclinal basins, the valleys between which (as remarked by Professor James Hall) have probably originated, to a large extent, through erosion along the anticlinal axes, produced by the elevation of the metamorphic rocks. It is probable that beds of coal, like those on the north fork of Platte River, will be found above, and in connexion with this limestone, in many places, and become of great consequence to the promotion of the prosperity of this region. The height of the valley of the Salt Lake is about 4300 feet above the level of the sea. The aspect of the lake itself is thus vividly described:—

"The evening was mild and bland, and the scene around us one of exciting interest. At our feet and on each side lay the waters of the Great Salt Lake, which we had so long and so ardently desired to see. They were clear and calm, and stretched far to the south and west. Directly before us, and distant only a few miles, an island rose from eight hundred to one thousand feet in height, while in the distance other and larger ones shot up from the bosom of the waters, their summits appearing to reach the clouds. On the west appeared several dark spots, resembling other islands, but the dreamy haze hovering over this still and solitary sea threw its dim, uncertain veil over the more distant features of the landscape, preventing the eye from discerning any one object with distinctness, while it half revealed the whole, leaving ample scope for the imagination of the beholder. The stillness of the grave seemed to pervade both air and water; and, excepting here and there a solitary wild-duck floating motionless on the bosom of the lake, not a living thing was to be seen. The night proved perfectly serene, and a young moon shed its tremulous light upon a sea of profound, unbroken silence. I was surprised to find, although so near a body of the saltiest water, none of that feeling of invigorating freshness which is always experienced when in the vicinity of the ocean. The bleak and naked shores, without a single tree to relieve the eye, presented a scene so different from what I had pictured in my imagination of the beauties of this far-famed spot, that my disappointment was extreme."

The water of the Salt Lake, analyzed by Dr. Gale, is stated to be one of the purest and most concentrated brines known in the world, containing full twenty per cent. of pure chloride of sodium, and not more than two per cent. of other salts. Since, however, it must vary considerably in its strength at different seasons of the year, this estimate only expresses its constitution at the time specimens were taken by the explorers. The water is remarkably buoyant. "A man may float stretched at full length, upon his back, having his head and neck, both his legs to

his knee, and both arms to his elbow, entirely out of the water." It is very difficult to swim in, since the lower extremities of the swimmer have a constant tendency to rise above the surface. However expert, moreover, a swimmer might be, if he accidentally swallowed a mouthful of the brine, he could scarcely escape suffocation. On one occasion a man of Captain Stansbury's party fell overboard, and in consequence of gulping some of the obnoxious element, was nearly drowned, although a good swimmer. But though so dangerous when taken internally, the lake water supplies a delightful and invigorating bath. The difficulty of finding fresh water around its shores, the necessity of carrying with them all their provisions, the barren and savage character of a great part of the region traversed, rendered the survey unusually arduous and protracted, and would have proved fatal to its progress had not the climate been one of exceeding salubrity, so that, with all their trials and fatigues, the members of the exploring party enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

The ancient extent of the lake must have been far greater than its present limits indicate. As many as thirteen distinct marks of ancient levels, successive terraces formed by ancient beaches, the highest as much as two hundred feet above the plain, were counted in one place. These appearances, comparable with the famous 'parallel roads' of Glenroy, in Scotland, would lead to the inference that the Great Salt Lake was formerly vastly more extensive, stretching for hundreds of miles, studded with huge islands, now forming the isolated mountains that rise amid the surrounding plains. The immense miry flats, consisting of soft mud, traversed by rills of salt and sulphurous water, that bound its western shores, would themselves, if submerged for a few feet, convert the lake into a far-extending inland sea. At present they glisten with salt-crystals, whose brilliant glare is interrupted occasionally by oases of artemisia and greasewood. The two valleys that lie at the southern end of the lake are the only parts of its shores adapted for human habitation.

It is much to be desired that the zoological features of the lake were systematically explored. Every here and there in the narrative the presence of countless fish-eating birds is mentioned, but whether any portion of their food be derived from the animal inhabitants (if any) of the waters of the lake itself is not distinctly stated. We are the more anxious that an inquiry into its animal contents should be instituted, even though the results would probably be negative, since it is only by observations of this kind that we can hope to get at a clear idea of the organic conditions that prevailed in the waters in which the great saliferous formations of pre-adamite epochs were deposited. There is a curious notice of the insectivorous habits of some of the aquatic birds that frequent the waters of the lake. Numbers of small black flies are blown into the waves by the wind, and gathered into the lines of currents. "In the midst of these were flocks of 'gulls' floating upon the water, and industriously engaged in picking them up, precisely as a chicken would pick up grains of corn, and with the same rapidity of motion." The pelicans that build on Gunnison's island are said to get their fish-prey from "Bear River, the Weber, the Jordan, or the warm springs on the eastern side of Spring Valley,"

whence the parent birds must carry the food for their young ones more than thirty miles. This statement would seem to imply that there are no fish in the lake itself. A curious feature in its zoology is the immense accumulation on its shores of the larva-cases and other exuviae of dipterous insects, probably preserved in such quantities through the peculiar qualities of the water. No mention is made of molluscos animals or their shells. The mammals collected from the neighbourhood are stated to belong to the Rocky Mountain series. The most interesting is the great-tailed fox, *Vulpes macrourus*, described for the first time in this work. Several interesting new plants were gathered.

In the course of the journal are not a few notices of the aborigines of the country traversed. The expedition was conducted during the years 1849 and 1850. On the outward journey the Indian tribes encountered were suffering dreadfully from the cholera. On one occasion a number of Indian lodges was observed pitched on the opposite side of a river, but with no signs of animation around. Prompted by curiosity, excited by so unusual a sight, the members of the expedition forded the stream, when the following melancholy scene presented itself:—

"I put on my moccasins, and, displaying my wet shirt, like a flag, to the wind, we proceeded to the lodges which had attracted our curiosity. There were five of them, pitched upon the open prairie, and in them we found the bodies of nine Sioux, laid out upon the ground, wrapped in their robes of buffalo-skin, with their saddles, spears, camp-kettles, and all their accoutrements, piled up around them. Some lodges contained three, others only one body, all of which were more or less in a state of decomposition. A short distance apart from these was one lodge which, though small, seemed of rather superior pretensions, and was evidently pitched with great care. It contained the body of a young Indian girl of sixteen or eighteen years, with a countenance presenting quite an agreeable expression: she was richly dressed in leggings of fine scarlet cloth, elaborately ornamented; a new pair of moccasins, beautifully embroidered with porcupine quills, was on her feet, and her body was wrapped in two superb buffalo-robes, worked in like manner. She had evidently been dead but a day or two; and to our surprise a portion of the upper part of her person was bare, exposing the face and a part of the breast, as if the robes in which she was wrapped had by some means been disarranged, whereas all the other bodies were closely covered up. It was, at the time, the opinion of our mountaineers that these Indians must have fallen in an encounter with a party of Crows; but I subsequently learned that they had all died of the cholera, and that this young girl, being considered past recovery, had been arrayed by her friends in the habiliments of the dead, enclosed in the lodge alive, and abandoned to her fate—so fearfully alarmed were the Indians by this, to them, novel and terrible disease. But the melancholy tale of this poor forsaken girl does not end here. Her abandonment by her people, though with inevitable death before her eyes, may perhaps be excused from the extremity of their terror; but what will be thought of the conduct of men enlightened by Christianity, and under no such excess of fear, who, by their own confession, approached and looked into this lodge while the forsaken being was yet alive, and able partially to raise herself up and look at them, but who, with a heartlessness that disgraces human nature, turned away, and, without an effort for her relief, left her alone to die! Which company deserved the epithet of savages, the terrified and flying red men, or the strong-hearted whites who thus consummated their cruel deed?"

The volume (it is a portly one) is abun-

dantly illustrated by very characteristic and well-drawn sketches of scenery, evidently faithful delineations, and not modified for the sake of artistic effect. There is an accompanying atlas, exhibiting the route and country explored on a large scale, too large indeed for the convenience of the readers, who would have been greatly benefited by the introduction, associated with the narrative, of an index map. Extensive scientific appendices, the illustrations of which, especially the figures of reptiles and plants, are very spirited and well executed, conclude the work, one in every respect calculated to do credit to its author, his companions, and the Government by whom they were commissioned.

A Narrative of the Attempted Escapes of Charles the First from Carisbrook Castle, and of his detention in the Isle of Wight; including the Letters of the King to Colonel Titus, now first deciphered and printed from the Originals. By George Hillier. Bentley.

WE are not of Mr. Hillier's way of thinking relative to the skill he has shown in detailing the narrative of one eventful year in the life of King Charles the First. "This, reader," he concludes, "is a faithful chronicle of the remarkable proceedings attendant on the detention of King Charles the First in the Isle of Wight—a history perhaps unparalleled in the lives of kings;" while in his Introduction he observes that his endeavour has been rather to present "an interesting summary of all the recorded facts he could discover bearing on the subject," than to produce "a self-opinionated effusion, perhaps," he adds, "satisfactory neither to myself nor my reader." The truth is, Mr. Hillier is not at all well 'up' in his subject, and the narrative is not by any means either clear or 'interesting.' He has come raw to the undertaking without, we suspect, much more knowledge of the state of England between November, 1647, and November, 1648 (the period over which his narrative extends), than schoolboys take to college, or visitors to Carisbrook carry away from the Isle of Wight. He knew of the flight of Charles from Hampton Court—of his confinement at Carisbrook—of the rigour of the governor—of the King's fruitless endeavours to escape, and his removal to Hurst Castle, from whence, under the care of that stern Presbyterian soldier, Major-General Harrison, he made his first stage on his way to the scaffold at Whitehall; but of the state of England at that time, and of the secret springs which moved great events, he was, when he commenced his 'Narrative,' but very little better informed than now.

The story of King Charles at Carisbrook deserved to be told, but it should have been told by one thoroughly well versed in the printed and manuscript materials for such an undertaking—whose style was light and graceful—whose method in arranging his materials was clear and picturesque—whose knowledge of human character was broad and accurate, and whose mind was fitted to state judiciously the evidence which his research had enabled him to bring together. Carisbrook and its neighbourhood should have been brought unmistakably before the eye of the reader; the precise position of the adherents of the army and the king should have been briefly and clearly set forth; and some account should have been given of the lives of those

persons immediately connected with the king, between his flight from Hampton Court and his imprisonment in Hurst Castle. It is true that Mr. Hillier has given us a brief account of Colonel Titus, not, however, by any means so full or so satisfactory as we should have liked; but he hurries us into the company of Jack Ashburnham, and Will Legge, and Firebrace, and Sir John Berkeley, without telling us who they were, and how they came to be thus immediately connected with the king. Nor has he condescended to give us any of the judgments pronounced by contemporary authorities, or by authors of eminence, on the conduct of the king, or the still more unaccountable conduct of Jack Ashburnham or Sir John Berkeley. The king himself knew too well that various motives would be attributed to him, for in one of his letters from the Isle of Wight, which Mr. Hillier has omitted to notice, he observes, emphatically enough, "My coming hither will be variously scanned." It is this scanning of motives which we miss particularly in Mr. Hillier's 'Narrative.'

When Charles I. fled from Hampton Court in the dead of a November night, he would appear to have placed himself entirely in the hands of Jack Ashburnham and Sir John Berkeley, or, as some suspect, in the hands of the former entirely. He believed that he was on his way to the coast where a boat was ready to convey him to Jersey. In no other way can his flight from Hampton Court be looked upon as a proceeding devised by common sense; but Ashburnham was either knave or fool—we suspect the latter—and that he was gulled by the artifices of Cromwell and Ireton, for in carrying the king to Carisbrook and the stern gaolership of its governor, Colonel Hammond, he carried him into the hands of his enemies, from whose firm clutches he never escaped. Both Ashburnham and Berkeley vindicated themselves in after life from the charges which were brought against them. The vindication of the former is wanting in the particulars of the transaction, while the narrative of the latter is full of details. Ashburnham has a reserve, but Berkeley tells all, and no one will rise from the narrative of Ashburnham without feeling that Mr. Pepys was considerably mistaken when he describes its author as "that great man who is a pleasant man, and that hath seen much of the world and more of the Court."

It was the fate of Charles I. to trust too much to others, and to be at last undone by his concessions. He was constantly betrayed. His cipher was not only known to his enemies, but his letters were copied by the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and given alike to Presbyterians and Independents. The Marquis of Hamilton betrayed him to the Covenanters, with perhaps a better motive than such betrayal would at first justify us in believing him actuated by; while Will Murray, of the bedchamber, picked his pockets of his letters, and kept Argyll in Scotland and Cromwell in England equally well-informed of his last cabinet determination. 'The King's Cabinet' was thus perpetually 'opened.' Nor is it easy to believe that he was not betrayed while at Carisbrook, for Hammond, the governor, would appear to have been as well informed of his movements as any person in his full and immediate confidence. By whom was he then betrayed? Not by Titus, whose loyalty seems to have been firm at all times, but rather, there is

reason to believe, by no less a person than Lucy Percy, the notorious Countess of Carlisle.

For close designs and crooked counsels fit—and who would seem to have been at the height of her enjoyment when she betrayed Royalist information to Parliamentarians and Parliamentary information to Royalists.

Mr. Hillier's leading inducement to the compilation of his 'Narrative' is the recent acquisition, by the trustees of the British Museum, of what appears to be the whole of the letters and letterets addressed by Charles I. to Titus while planning his escape from Carisbrook. Many of the letters are written on the commonest scraps of paper, always (with the exception of the first) in a feigned hand, and much of them in cipher. 'J.' is the signature of the king, and 'W.' the alias of his correspondent. The marrow of their information has been known for some time, for Clutterbuck has told us nearly as much about them in his 'History of Hertfordshire' as Mr. Hillier has told us in his 'Narrative.' But Clutterbuck's information has hitherto been confined to a large and expensive folio work, so that the marrow of what the letters revealed was confined chiefly to county readers, while Mr. Hillier's volume will give it a more extensive circulation. Here is the King's first letter to Titus:—

"CAPT. TITUS,

"Let those officers you told me of, know that as my necessity is now greater than euer, so what service shall be done me now, must haue the first place in my thoughts, when euer I shall be in a condition to requite my friends and pittie my Penemies: I command you (when you can do it, without hazard either to yourselfe or them) that you send me in particular, the names of those who you thus finde sensible of their duty, and resolu'd to discharge the parts of true Englishmen; lastly, assure euery one, that, with me, present seruices wipes out former faults; so I rest,

"Your assured friend,

"CHARLES R."

Here is another letter, if a mere scrap of paper and information can be thus dignified:—

"W.—Since the chiefe officer alwaies sits at the presence-door, you have reason to differ with me in opinion as you doe.

"I pray you remember to leave verry plaine and full informations with L. (Osborn), and F. (Dowcett), and particularly how to keepe intelligence with our friends at London. "J."

"This personage, the chief officer, was subordinate to Hammond, but he looked with an eye of jealousy on his position. Originally a shoemaker in Westminster, he was now a major in the Parliamentary army, recently promoted from a captaincy, and of the name of Rolph. Lord Clarendon states, he was placed at Carisbrook by Cromwell 'as a prime confidant: a fellow of low extraction and very ordinary parts, who, from a common soldier, had been intrusted in all the intrigues of the army, and was one of the agitators inspired by Cromwell to put anything into the soldiers' minds.'"

In the following letter he refers to the removal of the bar from his window:—

"W.—I will send you my cheefe instrument by D. (Firebrace), and I desyre you to make good tryals and giue me good instructions, for I know not how fying can be, without much noise and tyme; but if you can cleare this doute, I absolutely conceaue this to be the best way: yet D.'s (Firebrace) new way is not to be rejected; and may be tryed (as I suppose) without much danger, that is to say: make this fellow of the Backstaires try how he can conduct his friends in & out at that tyme of night, without strict examination of the Gards: in a word, you that walk abroad freely

can much better judge of the feasibility of this, than I: wherefore, seriously I remitt myself to your judgement herein: only with this opinion; that the ease or difficult removing of the barr will cast the scales, in my judgement, betwixt the two wayse.

"Now concerning the place Whether? I know you say true that many of my friends thinke London the fittest place & particularly A. (Cresset), and Q. (Lowe), but I am clearely of your mynde; wherefore I earnestly and particularly recomend the prouyding of a Ship, to your care; for really (upon the joynt Letter you sent me from London) I haue discharged the correspondent, I tould you that I had, beyond the Water.

"If your Dismission stood upon me, it should not be in haste; but in earnest, it would be well if you might stay till Monday or Teusday, for ajusting all things the better.

"No Cipher of myne hath miscarried, for I sent but one since I came hither & that I am sure was receaued.

"I have now no more to say, but I pray you haue more assurance then bare confidence for hauing a ship ready: "J."

The same difficulty forms the subject of another letter:—

"W.

"I haue been considering the Bar of my window & fynde that I must cut it in two places; for that place where I must cut it aboue, I can hyde it with the leade that tyes the Glasse; but there is nothing that can hyde the lower part; wherefore, I conceaue it cannot but be discouered, if I leaue it off, when I haue once begune it; and how to make but one labour of it, I cannot yet conceaue: but if I had a forcer, I could make my way well anufe; or if you could teache me how to make the fyre-shouell & tongues supply that place, wch I belieue not impossible.

"Of this (I meane how to remoue the Bar) I desyre to be resouled before you goe; wherefore I pray you giue me an answer to this as soone as you can, for I belieue our maine Business depends much upon it. "J."

In an Appendix Mr. Hillier has printed an important paper of Instructions from Charles II. to Captain Titus, on the occasion of his proceeding to Paris in 1651 for the purpose of having Queen Henrietta Maria's opinion on a proposed marriage of the merry monarch with a daughter of the Marquis of Argyll. "These instructions," says Mr. Hillier, "apparently reveal an incident in the life of Charles II. which is little if at all known"—an observation which every careful reader of that book of English History, which it behoves every Englishman to know well, will hear with surprise—for Clarendon expressly alludes to the mission, speaking of Titus as "a person grateful to Argyll and to all the Presbyterian party," and of the proposed marriage itself as an "imagination," which it was "very expedient" to raise in Argyll.

We cannot part with Mr. Hillier without mentioning an omission in his book. He does not allude to a doubt formerly raised and since renewed (feebly enough) by a contemporary, that Titus was not the author of the celebrated pamphlet against Cromwell, called 'Killing no Murder.' This is a question which deserves to be settled. Now the grant of arms to Titus at the Restoration expressly refers to the services which Titus rendered to the royal cause "by his pen and practices against the then usurper, Oliver," while Evelyn, in his 'Diary' (and Evelyn's means of information were, like his honesty, undoubted), expressly assigns this tract to Titus. One of its finest passages was greatly admired by Sydney Smith, and has been copied of late with telling effect against Louis Napoleon.

Anne Blake; a Play in Five Acts. By Westland Marston. Mitchell.

THE unfavourable opinion which we expressed on the representation of this play (*ante*, p. 814), has not been modified by its perusal. It wants the essential qualities of a good dramatic work—a well developed and probable story, and interest and truth in the characters. These are wants for which no skill in the carte and tierce of dialogue, or in decking commonplaces of sentiment in poetical imagery, can compensate. To this skill Mr. Marston has attained in no inconsiderable degree, but it is dearly purchased in the loss of the higher qualities of noble character and passion which distinguished his earlier plays. In the representation we found it hard to descry the author's purpose in depicting such a character as Anne Blake, and even doubted whether some good intention had not been marred by the peculiar acerbity and petulant vehemence thrown into the impersonation by the actress. But, as Mr. Marston's preface informs us that in Mrs. Kean's acting the character "may truly be said to live," this doubt is removed, and we are confirmed in our conviction, formerly expressed, that Anne Blake is a mistake from first to last. Mr. Marston's idea seems to have been to show how an ardent and originally not ungenerous woman's nature may become warped into irritability and distrustfulness through a long series of indignities and privations inflicted by relatives on whom she is dependant.

"Her proud and jealous heart
Has known so little love, she almost doubts
Its presence when it comes. A word, a look,
Which happier beings would not mark, in her
Wakes quick distrust."

It is, undoubtedly, very true and very painful to think how harsh words, neglect, and cruelty may injure even a fine nature, till "it half becomes the sullenness they call it;" but a nature so spoilt is rather for the analysis of the novelist as a subsidiary feature, than for the development of the dramatist as the main element of his story. If the dramatist shall, moreover, display only the weakness, and none of the strength of such a character, what but failure can result? This is Mr. Marston's case. Under no one aspect does his heroine appear amiable or attractive. It is thus, for example, she is introduced to us. Entering in a passion, because her uncle's groom refuses to walk her horse after she has ridden it—a most improbable circumstance,—her nurse, a domestic of the *good-y* school, says:—

"Hush,—here's a gentleman to hear!
Anne. What then?
Is my tongue to be jailed because he's ears?
Llaniston. Rather because he hears, he'd have it freed
And speak unchecked.
Anne. Nay, your tongue forces
Debts on me which my body pays. See, sir,
Courtesies for compliments! Good day! (*Going.*)"

Courteous, certainly! But this is nothing to her treatment, when we next see them together, of the same gentleman, who, being heir to an earldom and possessed of £12,000 a year, has inflicted the grievous insult of paying honourable addresses to her.

"Llaniston. (*Aside*) She turns from me. Our hostess,
gentle lady,
Bade me amuse you.
Anne. She imposed on you
A hard employment.
Llaniston. True. I'd choose another.
Anne. Do so.
Llaniston. I'd woo you.
Anne. Then, sir, you'd succeed
In your first task, my amusement. (*Retires up.*)"

And yet this spirited young lady in the

very same scene gives Mr. Llaniston the most direct encouragement, and when he makes the formal tender of his hand, exhibits such traits of character as not even stage extravagance has to this hour ventured to ascribe to the sex. Our ears, we had thought, might have deceived us;—but here in the book we find it thus written. Mr. Llaniston is speaking with Colonel Thorold, Anne Blake's guardian and discarded lover.—"Don't object," he says,

"To my poor Cupid. He's a comelier god
Than Miss Blake swears by—Plutus!
Thorold. How?
Llaniston. You know
Your ward so little? She's a sparkling eye,
But shrewder than 'tis bright. Sir, by her sex
Nature has spoiled a lawyer. There be women
Who shine in drawing-rooms; some captive
On horseback; some are irresistible
In kitchens, but her sphere's a pleader's chamber:
Some charmers lure by dress; some melt by music;
Some with the imperious lightnings of their eyes
Effect a breach in hearts; some awe by learning:
She's none of these—her forte's arithmetic.
You should have heard my wooing
An hour back. 'Anne, behold me at your feet,'
I cried—'You'll give me hope?' What was her answer?
Straight to the point. She ask'd my yearly income—
Net—after all deductions; if indeed
I were a peer's next heir; would live in London,
Take her to Court, mix with the world, and see
She match'd its proudest—for all which perhaps
She'd give me a wife's duty. As for love,
I must omit that trifle."

Such a passage as this is an outrage and offence against propriety and womanhood. If such a woman as this ever lived, the moral sense of society would make very short work with her. The considerations which she puts so plumply before her suitor have weighed and will weigh with worthless natures till the end of time; but the grossest are not so gross as to be so plain spoken—even to themselves. An author must indeed be curiously self-deceived, who fancies that a girl, from whom the bloom of purity has so entirely passed away, can take any hold upon the sympathies of an English audience. It is very idle, with this passage before our eyes, to tell us, as we are told, that though the current of Anne Blake's soul—

"Foams at opposing wrong, its waves are clear
And bright with glints of heaven."

Common sense tells a very different tale. Nor, when we consider her in her relations to her lover, is she one whit less objectionable. Though bound to him by the strongest ties of love and gratitude—for he has loved where all else have frowned, and taught her "what accomplishments she knows"—she distrusts and breaks from him on the flimsiest suspicion that ever swayed a weakly jealous mind, in the face of the frankest and tenderest evidence of his devotion,—treats him with the heartless insolence which may belong to a woman spoiled by the caprices of over-indulgence, but which in one who has been disciplined in adversity is as unnatural as it is unpleasant,—and after rushing madly into a vow never to wed him, escapes from it by a juggle of words, of which the veriest sophist would be ashamed. Here is her vow:—

"Sir Joshua. You're sure you'll not relent
And marry Thorold? Thorold, who despised
The poor dependant!
Anne. Listen! By each good
Men value,—by what gold or a lord's smile
Is to your heart, or pride to my own crushed one,
Or prayers to gasping lips,—that poor dependant
Vows never to wed Thorold!"

And here is the convenient casuistry by which the lady, whose soul is "bright with glints from heaven," satisfies herself she may wed Thorold:—

"Lady Toppington. Remember, Anne, your vow!
That poor dependant ne'er will wed with Thorold.
Thorold. Was that your vow?
Anne. It was.
Sir Joshua. Ay, word for word."

Thorold. Then I annul it. No dependant stands there!
These Indian mines! (Laying his hand on casket.)
Sir Joshua. Are nought to her. Her father

Did poor.
Thorold. Most poor. For in these mines he risk'd his all—
Half a life's earnings to redeem his child.
That darling hope seem'd blighted; the scant ore
Scarce paid the miners' toil, and with vain throes
For the far heart he might not clasp to his,
Her father died.

Sir Joshua. Ay!
Thorold. He died—not his act!
Still delved the miners—delved till earth reveal'd
A vein—a realm of wealth!

Sir Joshua. Hers!
Thorold. In the outcast
Behold the heiress; in the maid your fraud
Divorced from love; the—(turns to Anne). May I speak
that word?

You're no dependant now!
Anne. Yes, speak! (He opens his arms, into which she
rushes.)

Thorold. The wife! the wife!"

The ethics of even an Adelphi drama are superior to such a solution of a difficulty like this. But apart from the question of morality, why, it may be asked, does Thorold keep to himself this fact of the prosperity of the Indian mines till the fifth act, when he knows it in the third? Probably, because if he had done so, there would have been neither a fourth nor a fifth act. The same excellent reason no doubt prevents Anne from asking from her lover an explanation of the circumstance which excites her jealousy in the second act. Did space permit, we might point out many other incongruities in incident and character throughout the play, but it is enough to have indicated the fatal flaw which pervades its core. Mr. Marston has lost sight of that golden law, which governs the dramatist equally with the actor—"to hold as 'twere the mirror up to nature." His incidents are impossible, his characters phantoms. They are not living realities, but compounded of "such stuff as dreams are made of," and, like those filmy forms, their "little life" will soon "be rounded by the sleep" of oblivion. This is the more to be regretted, because there are many lines, and some passages, of much beauty in the play, and one character, that of Thorold, is drawn with considerable firmness. The style is more direct and terse, the imagery less obscure, than in Mr. Marston's former works. Far more pleasant to us would it have been only to have dwelt on the merits of one of the few dramatists of the day who have written with a high purpose, and to have only had occasion to cite such passages as the following. Llaniston, wearied of the sycophancy of the flatterers that beset the man of fortune, describes the invigorating effect of Anne Blake's natural manner:—

"Her very words are cuffs,
And yet I like them. They've a health that suits me.
Because well born and rich, forsooth, my life
Has been all tame and breezeless. Gliding servants
Have noiseless done my bidding.

Often even woman
Whose outside should be mirror to her heart,
Has feigned the glance, the motion, and the blush,
Heaven meant for instincts. Oh, all these have clad me
In a dead, sultry noon; but brave Anne Blake
Blows like a morning gust from our craggy hills;
I breast it, and am man."

How fine the image and rhythm of the line in italics! Anne has spoken harshly of her father. Thorold stops her:—

"Hold! A stigma, though deserved,
When a child brands it, makes the hearer weigh
The censure with the sin; but if unjust—
No, no, you could not mean it.

Anne. Say, I did—
What warrant cites me to your bar?

Thorold. That instinct
Which makes the honoured memory of the dead
A trust with all the living."

The remonstrance addressed by Thorold to Anne when she is about to engage herself to Llaniston is so good, and is so admirably

rendered by Mr. Kean, that it may be said to have saved the play from a summary fate:—

"Thorold. Count what she forfeits
Who weds and gives no heart. I'll try, though words,
Which figure outward loss, appraise not ruin
In things immortal. First, she forfeits truth;
She forfeits womanhood in love, its essence;
Cuts off earth's blessed commerce with the skies;
Profanes all sacred forms; makes home a sound—
The temple an exchange—the shrine a counter,—
The grave a common sod where never kneels
Love that points upward!
And would you brave
What freezes me to tell? Hear my last plea,
Then as you will. Alas! no parent's voice
May warn, implore! I'd speak of yours, I'd tell you
Why you ne'er knew a father!

Anne. Speak!
Thorold. You know already.
How toil brought sickness—sickness—poverty;
How—bowed in mind and frame—your father sat
By his cold hearth; yet from one faithful breast
Drew warmth and hope. Before him knelt his wife,
Your mother!

Anne. Well!
Thorold. He loved her, as they only
Can love who suffer, loved her—soul and form.
Her form was as the crystal to the light;
Her soul—the light that filled it.—Yet they parted!
Those twin lives broke, and blent on earth no more!

Anne. What parted them?
Thorold. Well asked! What could? Not want—
They had quaffed it to the dregs, and in its cup
Pledged love anew; not exile—where he stood
Was home to her; not chains,—her faithful tears
Had rusted them to free him; not the seas,—
They had foundered on one plank; not Iceland snows,—
You had tracked her footfall there! All these men brave
For gold; why, Love had mocked them!

Anne. Tell me, then,
What severed them?
Thorold. They had a child—an infant.
Famine was at their threshold. For their child
Those true hearts quailed. They sought your uncle's aid.
He offered shelter to the wife and babe,—
Denied it to the husband!

Anne. And my father?
Thorold. Strained
Your mother to his breast, full soon their eyes
Lit on the form that clung for life to hers;
They saw its wan, pinched cheek, the blight of want
Creep on their blossom. They could save it!—he
With one long kiss, till their souls met again,
Embraced his wife, unwound his beggared arms,
And said—*Wife, go!* And for her child she went."

How grievous that the man who can write thus should have gone so far astray in the conception of his characters and the structure of his plot!

Basil: a Story of Modern Life. By W. Wilkie Collins, author of 'Antonina.' Bentley.

THIS novel is presented in a form now becoming frequent, that of autobiography. Basil tells his own story, with occasional introduction of dialogue and other diversity of style, by which the course of the narrative is agreeably broken. The book professes to describe the details of a brief but strangely wild episode in Basil's early life. At the time that he writes this account he is only twenty-four years of age, and is living in solitary seclusion, and under an assumed name, in a remote Cornish village, to avoid the consequences of his previous proceedings. Some supplementary pages explain that an interval of several years has elapsed between the writing and publishing of the tale; but as the manuscript goes to press as it was prepared, this prolongation of time does not affect the story, and is only arranged to establish the propriety of the publication being delayed till after the death of Basil's father. In the early chapters the reader is introduced to the father, to Basil's elder brother Ralph, and his sister Clara, and the description of each is given so as to explain the part they bear in the main event of the story. This commences with Basil meeting in a city omnibus a young lady of attractive appearance. The youth is fascinated at once, and smitten with the fever of his first love. He follows the lady and her mother home, and

after various contrivances, finds out that Margaret Sherwin is the daughter of a linen-draper. The difficulty arising out of this discovery is understood by the reader after the account given, in the introductory chapters, of the position and character of Basil's father, the representative of one of the oldest families in England, and a man with the most violent prejudices of aristocratic pride. To follow his suit with the shopkeeper's daughter with any cognizance of his own family was out of the question, but his passion was too deep and strong not to carry him forward at every hazard. After obtaining through a servant some interviews with the daughter, he declares his purpose to Mr. Sherwin, and professes his readiness to do anything that did not require the matter to be known to his own family. After some negotiation, Mr. Sherwin proposes terms of arrangement, the most extraordinary of which required that a year's interval should elapse between the secret but legal celebration of the marriage and the possession of his bride. During this year of probation he was to visit Margaret at Mr. Sherwin's suburban villa, but only in the presence of the parents or some third party. In the ardour of hope, and the fear of losing what would only be granted under this condition, he hastily agrees to the terms, and the marriage is solemnized. Four or five months pass away, with no change in Basil's feelings, except growing impatience under the delay. His daily occupations with Margaret are described, and his strangely altered demeanour at his own home, for which his father and sister in vain endeavour to account. When they go to the country at the close of the season, his remaining in town causes still greater anxiety, but the father, without insisting on any explanation, causes the greater embarrassment, by assuring his son that he puts implicit confidence in his honour. About this time the appearance of a visitor at Mr. Sherwin's begins a new phase in the story. Mr. Mannion, the confidential clerk of Mr. Sherwin, returns from a business tour on the Continent. The footing on which he stood with the family, and especially with Margaret, causes no little uneasiness to Basil. But he is reassured by the reserved and apparently passionless temper of his dreaded rival, and by the explanation of the father that Mannion had been the companion and counsellor of Margaret from her childhood. Over her and the father this clerk held entire sway, but between him and Mrs. Sherwin there was undisguised dislike. Once or twice the mother threw out warning hints as to Mannion's influence over her daughter, but his conduct was so cautious, and his behaviour to Basil so studiously deferential, that no suspicions were harboured. He even contrived to make Basil regard him as his faithful friend and favourer of his suit. Things go on this way till the long-desired day arrived when the year of probation ended. With eager haste Basil repaired in the evening to the house, when to his amazement he found that Margaret was out at an evening party. On expressing his surprise that this should occur on that of all nights, Mr. Sherwin said that she was only at an aunt's, and that Mr. Mannion had gone to take charge of her. After waiting long, altercation arose, and the father advised him to go himself and fetch her home. He reached the place, but did not go into the house. Presently he saw Mannion and Margaret come out, and before he could get to

them they drove off. Getting into a cab, he told the driver to overtake the carriage. For a long time he was unable to do more than keep them in sight, and at length they turned in a direction opposite to Mr. Sherwin's house. The carriage drew up in a street, at the end of which Basil got out of the cab, and on reaching the door he found it was a hotel. By bribing a waiter he got admission, and was placed in a position where he had conclusive proof of the guilt of his wife and the treachery of her seducer. Leaving the place in a frantic state, he remained near, having as he went told their coachman that he was desired to dismiss him. After a time the guilty pair came to the door, and on not finding the carriage she re-entered, and Mannion came out to seek it. As he passed a doorway, Basil sprung upon him, and after a struggle left him on the road apparently dead. The story then goes on to describe the return of Margaret to her father's house, and a long delirious fever into which Basil was thrown by the excitement of that night. On his recovery, he looks over a file of papers to see if any notice had appeared of Mannion's fate. He found that he had been discovered by the police in a dreadfully mutilated state, and a subsequent paragraph showed that he was still alive in a public hospital, but no clue had been found to the inflictor of the injury. At the hospital, Mannion kept entire silence as to the cause. Then follows the revelation to Basil's father of the position of his son. Mr. Sherwin's frequent inquiries at the house, and some hints thrown out in the delirium of the fever, had given some idea of the state of matters, and under Clara's advice her brother was induced to make full confession to the father. The consequence was, his being relentlessly banished from the house, and disowned as a member of the family. The perplexity is rendered greater by the conduct of Sherwin and Mannion. Sherwin wrote on the part of his daughter, declaring that she did not know where she was taken, and that on Mannion making disgraceful proposals to her, she had hastened from the hotel. They did not know that Basil had obtained admission. A letter from Mannion at the hospital was couched in terms of terrible malignity, declaring the whole circumstances, and avowing his purpose of perpetual hatred and of revenge. He said that his own father had come to the gallows on account of a forgery long ago, Basil's father being the principal witness, since which he had vowed vengeance, and rejoiced in having already brought misery into the family. This Basil heard while living in a humble lodging which he had taken on being expelled from his father's house. Here Clara paid him one or two visits by stealth, and Ralph, recently returned from living abroad, came to the aid of his brother. We can only hint at the sequel of the story, which describes Ralph's negotiations with the mean and sullen Mr. Sherwin, the death scene of the patient and ill-used Mrs. Sherwin, the visit to the hospital and the meeting of Ralph with a surgeon whom he had known at Paris, the interview with Mannion, the horrible end of Margaret, who caught typhus fever when at the hospital, the removal of Basil from London when his father discovered that Ralph and Clara still saw him, his being tracked to Cornwall by the vengeful Mannion, and the dreadful death of his persecutor, who fell and was dashed to pieces on the rocks on the seashore while fol-

lowing Basil. Some of these scenes are described with graphic power, especially the death of Mrs. Sherwin, and the night which Basil spent at the side of Margaret who died in raving delirium. The book closes with the reconciliation of Basil to his family, Mannion and Margaret both being dead, and Sherwin obliged to go abroad, having failed in his business. In the latter part of the tale Ralph's character comes out in a way little expected from the early notices of him. Clara is admirable throughout, but sisters of her stamp are too common in works of fiction to excite much interest. Some of the other characters are well drawn, and the story is told throughout with much spirit. We must not conclude without noticing one or two grievous faults, both ethical and literary, in Mr. Collins's work. First and chiefly, the design, as explained in the Preface, of showing the disastrous consequences of evil conduct, is misplaced, so far as the hero of the tale is concerned. Retributive justice is shown in the fearful end of Margaret and of Mannion, and the confusion of Sherwin. But it was only folly, not guilt, with which Basil was chargeable. Yet he is made to undergo his misery as if it were the punishment of crime. No sufficient difference is made to appear between moral turpitude and social imprudence, and thus the lesson of the tale is partly lost. Another error consists in so much of the plot turning on the alleged inferiority and almost disgrace of the pursuits of trade. The high aristocratic pride of Basil's father is not unnatural, but the prejudice is expressed in ways which are simply absurd to those who consider how frequent in the present day are alliances even of the titled aristocracy with mercantile people. This error of Mr. Collins is shown throughout the book, for Mannion, in the account he gives of his past life, describes his long struggle to maintain himself in various honourable ways, descending as low as an usher in a country school, and at length having, out of sheer necessity, descended to the degradation of a tradesman's life! There are other errors of judgment and of taste to which we might refer if space admitted, not the least of which is the long apologetic and explanatory Dedication. These faults are such as a longer literary experience, or the advice of a judicious friend, might exclude from any future work of the author. In 'Basil,' as in 'Antonina,' there are proofs of ability and tact which give promise of Mr. Collins becoming a successful writer of fiction.

NOTICES.

The Colloquies of Edward Osborne, Citizen and Clothworker, of London. As reported by the author of Mary Powell. Hall, Virtue, & Co. THE skilful and tasteful imitation of antique style of writing is the least part of the merit of this volume. It presents the results of intelligent study and just appreciation of the spirit and the manner of the times in which the scenes are laid. The book opens with a sentence suggestive of rich historical associations:—"So we left the old grey horse at the Tabard, and set forth a-foot, my mother and me, for London Bridge; I looking right and left for a glimpse of the great broad river." This was in May, 1547, and many a pleasant picture is given of London in the middle of the sixteenth century. Skilfully the author introduces a variety of topics. For instance, we have an account of Hans Holbein, who tabled at the Goldsmith's, near the north end of London Bridge. The death of Edward VI., and the events that followed, are described with historical accuracy.

The preaching at Paul's Cross, "good Mr. Latimer sent prisoner to the Tower," Bishop Bonner's persecutions, and other public events of the time, are recorded; but by far the most interesting feature of the book is the notice of old English customs and usages, as gathered from the annals of these times. In this there is also much historical truth, and the sketches of London localities are very good. We imagine ourselves having 'a turn in Paul's Walk,' or walking in 'Chepe,' or 'shooting London Bridge' when it was covered with old houses, or with protestant prisoners in ward at the Clink in Southwark, or seeing the sports of the London apprentices in Finsbury Fields. The story itself of Ned Osborne, and his master's daughter, Mistress Anne, is well told, and a pretty little novel is made out of her preference for 'the 'prentice' over the dashing Lord Howard, who sought her for her money. The book ends with the rejoicings in London on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and the author remarks, in a pious tone which pervades the book—"Sometimes I think those days of trial did us good: they tried us even as silver is tried; the baser metal perished. Let us not settle on the lees, lest a worse thing come upon us."

A Discourse on the Life and Character of the Duke of Wellington. By the Earl of Ellesmere. Murray. LORD Ellesmere is one of the few men who was on terms of intimate acquaintance with the Duke of Wellington, and at the same time who could put on record what they knew of him. This he has done in the present discourse, delivered to the members of the Worsley Literary Institution in the course of the past month. The leading events of the Duke's remarkable career, and the principal features of his character, are briefly but ably described. After all that has of late been written and said on the subject, there are here many points which the personal knowledge of the narrator invests with peculiar interest. He tells the result of various conversations held at different times with the Duke, some of which have not before been made public. Lord Ellesmere gives contradiction, on the Duke's own authority, to the commonly received notion of his being surprised on the eve of Waterloo. The true state of the case is, indeed, known to many officers still surviving; but it is satisfactory to have Wellington's own testimony that the question whether the festivities at Brussels should be allowed to proceed or not, was fully discussed, and decided in the affirmative. "It was held that a recall of the invitations to the ball would create premature alarm among the population of Brussels, and a premature encouragement to a pretty numerous party in its walls disaffected to the cause of the allies." The attendance of the Duke and his principal officers at the festivity, which Byron has rendered so famous in his 'Childe Harold,' was a matter of deliberate calculation and sound policy. We refer to this the more from the currency given to the opposite belief by the passage in Lamartine's 'History,' quoted in our Paper of last week. Some other minor points connected with the campaign of Waterloo are conclusively established by Lord Ellesmere's statements. The alleged anxiety and uneasiness of the Duke throughout the day of the eighteenth of June is strenuously denied. The taking refuge in the centre of the squares of infantry, the previous ignorance or imperfect knowledge of the ground occupied by the allies, and other statements generally received, are also contradicted. The French narratives of Waterloo still abound in groundless and inaccurate allegations. Even Lamartine, in his recently published account of the battle, speaks of the Duke having had several horses killed under him, whereas it is well known that he rode his charger Copenhagen throughout the whole day. Lord Ellesmere says that the Duke was never reluctant to indulge those about him with the amplest particulars of any passages of his career which the course of conversation suggested. In one respect only he maintained an honourable reserve. He never uttered a word prejudicial to the character of any one, whether antagonist or officer who had served under him. On this point he carried his scruples to an extent which led to frequent imputations on his own

ability and success. But the publication of his dispatches, and the testimony of history, have long since cleared up all these misunderstandings. The military renown of Wellington rises the more that his career is studied and known. Of his political character this discourse purposely says little, but that little brings out the high principle and pure patriotism by which he was ever actuated. Some pleasing facts are mentioned, illustrative of the generous and kindly feelings of the Duke in his private life. On one occasion, when Lord Ellesmere was at Strathfieldsaye, a lady present observed, in the 'Morning Chronicle,' the report of an urgent case of distress of a young needlewoman. She mentioned it to the Duke, who took the paper, and read it without any remark at the moment. The next morning, at breakfast, he said, "I have written to the editor of the 'Morning Chronicle,' and told him to provide, on my account, a free passage for that girl to Australia, and to put her in some respectable place till she can sail." Other practical acts of charity and generosity are related. The whole discourse gives a fine idea of the Duke's character, and though professing to be a mere sketch, is a welcome addition to the literary portraits of the great man whose loss all mourn. The manner in which the narrator conveys his information displays much unassuming frankness and delicate tact; though, with the exception of the mention of the terms of personal familiarity on which he was with the Duke, the apologetic strain in which he states his reasons for undertaking the discourse is needless on the part of one so highly esteemed and deservedly popular as the Earl of Ellesmere.

The Pronunciation of Greek; Accents and Quantity. A Philological Inquiry. By John Stuart Blackie, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. Sutherland and Knox.

THE new Professor of Greek at Edinburgh is beginning his work of reform in right earnest. The introductory lecture, noticed in last week's 'Gazette,' announced in what spirit he had entered on his office. At Glasgow, under the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford, a great improvement was effected in the classical teaching of the Western University of Scotland. Professor Blackie promises to effect equal changes in the Metropolitan College. Edinburgh has long enjoyed the designation of 'the modern Athens.' On whatever grounds this name has been acquired, it has certainly not been from any eminence in the cultivation of Greek literature. This department has long been an exception to the distinguished excellence of education at the University of Edinburgh. But another era seems to have commenced with the appointment of the able scholar and enthusiastic teacher who now occupies the chair. Among the proofs of the independent spirit in which the class is to be conducted, the announcement of Professor Blackie's views on Greek pronunciation will be hailed with interest by scholars. Disregarding the routine pedantry of the present scholastic systems, and protesting against recent innovations, introduced by English teachers whom the depressed classical literature has rendered necessary in Scotland, Professor Blackie resolves to deal with this vexed subject according to principles derived from sound philological and historical research, not neglecting the aid derived from study of modern Greek. Of the utility of reference to the modern language a striking testimony is quoted from Professor Ross, of Halle, "who has travelled much in the country, can write the language with perfect fluency, and is entitled, if any man in Europe is, to speak with the voice of authority on such a point." With the history of the methods of Greek pronunciation Professor Blackie shows himself to be familiar, as well as with the views of continental scholars of the present day. To Pennington's able Essay on the same subject, published at Cambridge in 1844, respectful deference is paid, but the theory and practice of other modern philologists are criticized with unsparing severity. The remarks on accents and quantity display much originality of thought as well as varied learning, and contain matter which will

have novelty to scholars who may not have paid critical attention to the subject. Professor Blackie's treatise gives assurance that, whatever innovations he may introduce into the routine of tuition, nothing will be done without sufficient authority of classical or traditional usage.

Remarks on the Protestant Theory of Church Music.

By Steuart Adolphus Pears, B.D. Hatchards. MR. PEARS considers that two distinct theories of Church music prevail, according to the one of which psalmody forms part of congregational worship, while according to the other the singing is only a part of "the celebration of service" by official persons. The spirit of the one is spontaneous praise, and of the other praise by proxy. In the Roman Catholic church, and in all services where ritual worship prevails over what is personal and spiritual, the same theory which devolves upon the priesthood the other parts of the service on the part of the people, transfers to the choir the praises of the congregation. At the Reformation the restoration of popular psalmody was an immediate result of the insurrection of the human mind against the spiritual despotism of the sacerdotal order. "After theology," Luther said, "I give to music the nearest place and the highest honour." The psalms and hymns of Luther did more than all his controversial and theological works to extend and perpetuate the spirit of the Reformation. The tendency in Catholic worship as opposed to Protestant is to substitute the performances of musicians and choristers for the praises of the body of the people. The grandeur of display in cathedral services has fostered the musical genius of composers such as Mozart, but it has been at the expense of the general devotion of the body of worshippers. In many Protestant churches there is only an inferior imitation of the Catholic system. "Instead of a genuine hearty overflow of praise from the lips of a thousand worshippers, we hear a piece of music of such a kind, and so performed that the people join in it, executed on behalf of the people by the gentleman who happens to hold the office of organist, and three or four men, and as many women or boys, enthroned in a gallery, and shrouded in mystic seclusion behind a red curtain." There is much truth in Mr. Pears's strictures on the present state of congregational psalmody, and he gives sensible and valuable suggestions for improvement, in accordance with the Protestant theory of church music.

Excursions to Arran, Ailsa Craig, and the Two Cumbraes. Second Series. By the Rev. David Landsborough, D.D., author of 'A Popular History of British Seaweeds.' Edinburgh: Johnstone and Hunter.

THIS is a delightful little book, which others than mere naturalists will take pleasure in reading. With narratives of personal adventures, and descriptions of scenery, scientific notices are intermingled. We hardly know a book, except White's *Selborne*, which we would prefer giving to any one to inspire a taste for natural history. Sometimes botanizing amidst the rocks, and at others dredging in the bays, of the wildly romantic islands of the west coast of Scotland, Dr. Landsborough describes with graphic effect and genial spirit his various excursions. For marine dredging there are few localities richer than the coasts of Arran, while the scenery surpasses all other districts of the British islands. The first series of these 'Excursions' is already widely known to naturalists, and this is equally valuable in its scientific notices, and abounds more in sketches and anecdotes likely to prove attractive to the general reader. An Appendix contains useful directions for laying out seaweeds and preparing them for the Herbarium. There are also many hints throughout the volume of importance to practical naturalists.

SUMMARY.

VERY few volumes of sermons receive perusal, however much some of them may deserve it. Sameness of subject is not often in our day relieved by variety of discussion or originality of illustra-

tion. A series of discourses on the burial service of the Church of England, entitled *The Christian's Hope in Death*, have been published from the manuscripts of the late J. Endell Tyler, rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. The subjects are such as the title would indicate, and the discourses are written in the solid and solemn style which marked the pulpit ministrations and the whole character of the lamented author. Those who knew him will esteem this volume as a fitting memorial. In *Chapman's Library for the People*, a second edition of *Hennel's Christian Theism* forms the fifth number, and *Historical Sketches of the Old Painters* the sixth of the series. The latter contains much curious and interesting matter relating to painters, from Apelles and Protogenes, down to Rubens and Vandyke. Even those lives which are best known, as of Da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raffaele, will be read here with pleasure, from the lively style of the writer.

A philosophical and theological treatise on *the Revealed Economy of Heaven and Earth* contains much powerful thought and able writing, and in general the author's opinions are of orthodox soundness. But there are various points on which we would dissent from his positions; as, for instance, with regard to the extent in which the human nation will be preserved in future existence, and the permanency of the Mediatorial office of the Redeemer. There is a tendency in this part of the book to leave the literalities of Scripture revelation for mystical ideas. But the book is philosophically and scripturally sound in the main.

Translated from the German by Alfred H. Guernsey, a tale of modern continental life, by Temme, is given under the title of *Anna Hammer*. Temme was one of the enthusiastic politicians who took active part in the revolutions of 1848. Being arrested, he was thrown into prison, where he endured a long confinement before his trial and acquittal. A great part of this tale was written when in prison, and his design is to give a picture of the social and political institutions of the times. The tale itself is not told with great art, but it has striking passages, and contains much information on the real condition of Germany, and the real or supposed grievances of its people. A little book, by the author of 'The Amyott's Home,' and intended as a sequel to that work, *Older and Wiser, or Steps into Life*, contains instructive and entertaining lessons for young people, bearing upon education for domestic and social life.

A useful and valuable contribution to school literature is an English edition of *Crusius's Homeric Lexicon*, edited from Professor Smith's American edition, by the Rev. T. K. Arnold. The admirable work of the late distinguished Greek scholar Crusius is of established reputation, and is here presented to the English student with the advantage of the improvements of Dr. Ameis of Mülhausen, of Professor Smith, and of Mr. Arnold.

Uncle Tom's Companions, a supplement to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' by J. Passmore Edwards, differs meritoriously from the multitude of works called forth by the popularity of Mrs. Stowe's novel, in presenting truth instead of fiction on the subject of American slavery. The book consists of biographical sketches and true anecdotes of the lives of some fugitive slaves whose cases are well known to the public. Among these are Frederic Douglas, W. Wells Brown, and the Rev. J. Pennington. The author's remarks on Mrs. Stowe's book are well written, and the application of his own narratives to confirm the statements of her fiction is made with good judgment. It is the only book on the subject worth perusing immediately after 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' the facts being similar to those briefly referred to in the closing chapter of that work.

Reginald, a tale by the Rev. W. Wickenden, B.A., author of several works of merit, and known to many as the *Anglo-Circassian*, is an English story of the times of Queen Elizabeth. It is cleverly written; and while the incidents of the tale sustain the interest of the reader, the chief charm of the book consists in its lively pictures of English scenery and manners. In Bentley's shil-

ling series, a tale appears, *The Brilliant Marriage*, by Emilie Carlen, author of 'The Birthright,' 'The Rose of Tistelön,' and other works of fiction, which have been well received.

A poem, by Thomas Henry Stirling, *The Nations*, contains metrical descriptions of the present state of Europe, particularly with reference to the political and religious oppression prevailing in various continental countries. The sentiments of the author are more to be commended than his poetry.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adams's Parliamentary Handbook, square, 3s. 6d.
 Arnold's (Dr.) Travelling Journals, foolscap 8vo, cloth, 4s.
 — (T. K.) First French Book, 12mo, cloth, 5s. 6d.
 Blackie's Pronunciation of Greek, 8vo, 3s. 6d.
 Bohn's Illustrated Library, Life of Wellington, cloth, 5s.
 Bowdler's Family Shakespeare, Vol. 2, foolscap 8vo, 5s.
 Bride Elect (The), 3 vols. post 8vo, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.
 Cæsar, Edited by Bell, 12mo, cloth, 5s. 6d.
 Campbell's Old Forest Ranger, 3rd edition, post 8vo, 8s.
 Castle Avon, 3 vols. post 8vo, boards, £1 11s. 6d.
 Child's (The) Own Coloured Book of Pictures, 3s. 6d.
 Crusius's Greek and English Lexicon to Homer, 12mo, 9s.
 Dickens's (C.) Child's History of England, 12mo, 3s. 6d.
 Drake's (L.) Heroes of England, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Eyre's (Sir J.) Stomach and its Difficulties, 8vo, cloth, 5s.
 Favourite (The) Nursery Tales with their Pictures, 2s. 6d.
 Fortunes (The) of Francis Croft, 3 vols. post 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.
 Gleig's Series, Elements of Algebra, 18mo, sewed, 1s.
 Guizot's (Madame) Young Student, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Hidden Treasures, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
 Hind's Astronomical Vocabulary, 12mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
 Hovey's (C. M.) Fruits of America, 8vo, morocco, £3 3s.
 Jewsbury's History of an Adopted Child, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
 Kate and Rosalind; or, Early Experiences, fcap. 8vo, 5s.
 Lady's Album of Fancy Needlework, 4to, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Lee's (Mrs.) Familiar Natural History, 16mo, 3s. 6d.
 Linton's (W.) Ancient and Modern Colours, post 8vo, 5s.
 Maurice on the Religions of the World, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
 Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, Vol. 35, 8vo, cloth, 18s.
 Moore's Poetical Works, Vol. 2, foolscap 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Neale's (A.) Contentment better than Wealth, cloth, 4s. 6d.
 Picture Book for Young People, 4to, 5s.; coloured, 10s. 6d.
 Pictures from Sicily, super royal 8vo, cloth, 16s.
 Redfield's (J. W.) Comparative Physiology, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
 Religious Condition of Christendom, 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d.
 Revealed (The) Economy of Heaven and Earth, 3s. 6d.
 Sacred Gems, Ancient and Modern, crown 4to, gilt, 8s.
 Sauer's (Prof. E.) Modern French Syllabic, 12mo, 1s. 6d.
 Sigourney's (Mrs.) The Faded Hope, fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d.
 Supplement to Shelford's Bankruptcy, 12mo, sewed, 5s.
 Swiss Family Robinson, complete edition, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Tales from Catland, 2s. 6d.
 Traveller's Library, 34 and 35, Seaward's Narrative, 1s. each.
 Wade's (R.) Stricture of the Urethra, new ed., 8vo, 5s.
 Wetherell's Queechy, 2 vols. crown 8vo, cloth, 12s.
 Wilderspin's (S.) Infant System, 8th edition, fcap. 8vo, 5s.
 Wood's Algebra, 14th edition, 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d.
 Wyld's (R. S.) Philosophy of the Senses, 12mo, 7s. 6d.

MISS BERRY.

"WHERE and how are the Berry's? I hope they are within reach of your great chair, if you are confined, and of your airings, if you go abroad." Thus wrote, in the summer of 1790, Hannah More to Horace Walpole, referring to the two sisters, Agnes and Mary Berry, by the death of the last of whom another of the few links is broken which connected our times with the world of letters in a by-gone age. Many may have read the announcement of her death without being aware of the rich historical and literary associations of which it is suggestive. Her life reached back to times of which the oral traditions are now scarce. We lately followed to the grave a friend and school-companion of Fanny Burney, and there is one lady still alive who was a favourite of Samuel Johnson. But the connexion of Miss Berry with Horace Walpole was the most interesting literary association of our day. Of his two greatest female friends, who occupy so prominent a place in his correspondence, the one, Madame du Deffand, was born so far back as 1697, and the other, Mary Berry, lived to 1852; thus strangely linking together the reigns of William III. and Victoria. When Mr. Macaulay published a few years ago his amusing sketch of Horace Walpole in the 'Edinburgh Review,' Miss Berry came forward with a graceful defence of the memory of her friend. Without controverting the critic's estimate of the genius, taste, or talents of Lord Orford, she sought to rescue his personal character from misconceptions. After referring to the biographical notices by Lord Dover and Sir Walter Scott, she considers that Mr. Macaulay, from having no acquaintance with the subject of

his memoir, and judging entirely from his written works, had "drawn a character entirely and offensively unlike the original." She therefore undertakes "the pious duty of doing justice to the memory of an old and beloved friend, by incontrovertible facts acquired in long intimacy;" adding, that "of the means necessary for this purpose the writer, by the painful preeminence of age, remains the sole depository." This defence appeared as an advertisement to the last volume of 'Bentley's Chronological Edition of Lord Orford's Letters.' No one can read it without admiration of the vigorous mind as well as the amiable heart of the writer, then close upon her eightieth year. The intimacy to which she refers is one of the most pleasing passages and redeeming points in Horace Walpole's life, and to it we owe much of the best of his latter correspondence. It was in 1788 he first became acquainted with the two sisters, who then lived near Twickenham. Writing in 1790, he says, "The last two summers were infinitely the pleasantest I ever passed here, for I never before had an agreeable neighbourhood." The first published letter is dated Feb. 2, 1789. To both sisters he formed an attachment of which few would have thought the old man of the world capable. He confessed that they quite overcame the philosophy which he piqued himself on possessing—the philosophy of indifference to most persons and events. The terms in which he expressed his affection are often extravagant. One letter commences "My dear spouses, whom I love better than Solomon loved his one spouse or his one thousand." Generally his "Dear Mary" and "Sweet Agnes" were addressed in a common epistle. But to the former he gradually avowed a more tender attachment than the most romantic friendship. There is nothing in the published letters to prove it, but it is said that he laid his coronet at the feet of Mary Berry, and that she declined his offer. The letters written about the time of their leaving England for a continental tour are full of the sadness of a disappointed lover. After they had been away for some time, he writes of the folly of his expecting ladies above forty years younger than himself to sacrifice themselves for him. "My eyes," he adds, "are opened, my reason is returned, I condemn myself. Help to delude myself no more." The parting letter was a more studied and guarded composition, and we quote part of it as containing his well-formed opinion of the Miss Berrys:—

"Sunday, Oct 10, 1790.

"The day of your departure.

"Is it possible to write to my beloved friends, and refrain from speaking of my grief for losing you; though it is but the continuation of what I have felt ever since I was stunned by your intention of going abroad this autumn? Still I will not tire you with it often. In happy days I smiled, and called you my dear wives—now I can only think of you as darling children of whom I am bereaved. As such I have loved and do love you; and, charming as you both are, I have had no occasion to remind myself that I am past seventy-three. Your hearts, your understandings, your virtues, and the cruel injustice of your fate (their father having been disinherited), have interested me in everything that concerns you; and so far from having occasion to blush for any unbecoming weakness, I am proud of your condescending to pass so many hours with a very old man, when everybody admires you, and the most insensible allow that your good sense and information (I speak of both) have formed you to converse with the most intelligent of our sex as well as your own; and neither can I tax you with airs of pretension or affectation. Your simplicity and natural ease set off all your other merits—all these graces are lost to me, alas! when I have no time to lose."

While they were abroad he continued to correspond with them regularly, and very valuable are some of the notices of public events as well as the gossip of the day. The last letter in the collection is dated Dec. 15, 1796, ending thus, "Adieu! I hope this will be the last letter I shall write before I see you." Soon after this the infirmities of age grew upon him. Of his last days Miss Berry gives a touching account in a note. He had the hallucination of fancying himself neglected by the only persons to whom his memory clung, and whom he desired to see. His kind friends were unceasing in their attentions, but after the briefest absence, the renewed complaints proved the bluntness of his perceptions and the weakness of his

memory. He died in 1797, in his seventy-ninth year.

Although it is as the friend of Horace Walpole, and editor of his Letters, that Miss Berry has been most widely known, her own works merit for her name an honourable remembrance. Her 'Comparative View of Social life in England and France,' well deserves the high praise it received from the reviewers of the day, and the public favour which carried it through several editions. The 'Quarterly Review,' in speaking of it, said, that "although apparently dealing with a general and even abstract subject, nothing can be more entertaining and even amusing; which is owing, no doubt, to the judicious union of belles-lettres with philosophy, the copious admixture of anecdote, personal and literary, the avoiding of all tiresome dissertation, and, above all, the shunning of political argumentation. Many years have passed since we have taken up a more readable book to enlighten the dulness of our ordinary labours." This eulogy is appropriate still; and recent events, both in France and England, give additional interest to many parts of the book. It was last republished in 1844, with various other pieces, some reprinted, others new, forming a collected edition of Miss Berry's works. Few publications of the present day contain more instructive and delightful reading than these two volumes. Among the miscellaneous contents of the second volume, the 'Life of Rachael, Lady Russell,' is admirably written, and displays the excellence of the author's heart, as well as her literary ability and taste.

Miss Berry died on Sunday last at her house in Curzon-street, May Fair, at the age of ninety. She outlived all her early friends, receiving from those of a new generation who were admitted to her society the homage due to her age, and the love inspired by her character. An excellent portrait by Harding, from a bust by the Honourable Mrs. Damer, forms the frontispiece of the collected edition of her works.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

THE Report of the Cambridge University Commission enables us at length to consider comprehensively the great question of University Reform. We have now obtained materials for comparing the state of the institutions, in both of which changes are contemplated, with the measure of change required by each, and the ratio of this respectively to the recommendations of the Commissioners. It is obviously impossible that we can do more than glance at the general bearings of the elaborate inquiries which have now terminated, or of the practical results to which they point. But it is properly our function in the interests of science and of literature to consider the resources of these vast foundations which constitute almost an estate of the realm, and which, if prudently developed and applied, may exert as powerful an influence upon the future as they have already had in the historical past. A paragraph in the Royal Speech of the present session has already recognised the importance of these two Reports, as suggesting the reforms which may be found desirable to adapt the Universities to the requirements of the age; and thus the principal recommendations they contain have become an urgent as well as a practical consideration.

The Report of the Cambridge Commissioners, the Bishop of Chester, the Dean of Ely, Sir John Herschel, Sir John Romilly, and Professor Sedgwick, assisted by W. H. Bateson, their secretary, occupies more than two hundred pages of a folio blue book, exclusive of an appendix of nearly five hundred pages, containing the subsidiary correspondence and evidence. The Foundation Charters and Statutes of all the Colleges, the Report made on the State of the University of Cambridge by the Commissioners of King Henry VIII., the Ancient Statutes of the University, as well as the Code of the twelfth year of Queen Elizabeth, and other important documents, have been printed collectively in a separate form. The

Commissioners have not, like their Oxford counterparts, summed up their recommendations, but have referred their readers to a table of contents, lest they might injure the effect of their various proposals by exhibiting them apart from the statements to which they appeal for their justification. Neither have they strictly adhered to the division into the 'State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues' of their University, respecting which it was consecutively their commission to inquire. From their able and straightforward method, however, we experience no difficulty in extracting the subjects of their more important recommendations.

With respect to the 'State and Discipline' of the University, they have less to say than on its Studies, and the machinery, including the Revenues, on which the effectual prosecution of its studies is dependent. To promote the discipline of the Undergraduates, the Vice-Chancellor already possesses a summary and extensive jurisdiction, so much so, as to compromise, in some particulars, the fair relations of the University and the Town. The Town authorities are compelled to take certain oaths before the Chancellor of the University, which they interpret into a badge of their unreasonable dependence. The Vice-Chancellor exercises on behalf of the University an exclusive right of granting licenses for the sale of wine in the town of Cambridge. He exercises, concurrently with the borough magistrates, a right to license alehouses in the town of Cambridge and the adjacent village of Chesterton. No license for theatrical or other entertainments is of any force within the University, or within fourteen miles of the town, without the consent of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. The latter has the usual power of *discommuning* tradesmen and others; that is, of prohibiting persons *in statu pupillari* from having any dealings with any tradesman or inhabitant of the town who has violated the privileges or regulations of the University. The possession of these powers has induced the town authorities, to some extent with reason, to send a memorial to the Commissioners on the subject of the relations between the University and the town, which the latter have had to consider in conjunction with a reply on the part of the University. Without occupying too much of their space with this discussion, they recommend the abolition of the obnoxious oaths, on the ground that they are no longer useful or necessary. So long as the Vice-Chancellor is enabled to revoke the licenses in certain necessary cases, they are also content that he should yield to the Borough Magistrates the exclusive right of granting them. And as the reasons for preserving to the University the control over theatrical entertainments within the town or suburbs of Cambridge do not appear to apply to the towns of Newmarket, Royston, and St. Ives, which fall within the circle of proscription, as respects these towns the Commissioners recommend its abolition. From these suggestions, together with some general observations on the subject of the debts incurred by Undergraduates, and the supervision of the houses in which a large proportion of the Cambridge students are lodged, the Commissioners pass at once to the weightier and more engrossing considerations before them.

The objects of the University, and the machinery for their attainment, are amply discussed, and with an eminent ability. The question of the admission of Dissenters, as in the Oxford report, is left untouched, as not coming within the province of the commissioners. But the adaptation of the University to the requirements of the time in the sense in which its best friends would understand them, is handled with no less credit to the Commissioners than to the experience of those who have so largely assisted them. Without impairing the efficacy of the University course in its essential features, it is thought desirable to include in it, as far as possible, all the liberal studies and sciences, the increased number of objects presented to the student being coupled with a general latitude of selection after he has passed a certain stage of his pupillage. This accords with the recommendation of the Oxford report; and this is, more-

over, the obvious direction in which University reform must move to satisfy the requirements alluded to in the Royal message. The University of Cambridge has already taken, of its own accord, a step in this direction, by instituting, in addition to its classical and mathematical triposes, triposes of honour in the moral and natural sciences analogous to those which were previously in existence.

"A Moral Sciences Tripos has been established; the places in which are determined by an Examination in the following subjects:—Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Modern History, General Jurisprudence, the Laws of England.

"The Examiners are:—The Regius Professor of Law, the Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Professor of Modern History, the Downing Professor of the Laws of England, the Professor of Political Economy, with one additional Examiner, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and appointed by grace of the Senate.

"Corresponding to the Tripos which has been just described, another has been established with the title of 'The Natural Sciences Tripos.' The places in it are determined by an Examination in the following subjects:—Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy (excluding the Mathematical part of Crystallography.)

"The Examiners are:—The Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Chemistry, the Professor of Anatomy, the Professor of Botany, the Woodwardian Professor of Geology, the Professor of Mineralogy, with one additional Examiner, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and appointed by grace of the Senate.

"The rules, concerning the duration of the Examination, the admission of Candidates and the distribution of honours, and also the appointment, when necessary, of Deputy Examiners, are the same as those of the Moral Sciences Tripos."

In addition to these it has instituted a *voluntary Theological Examination* in the following subjects:—The New Testament in Greek, assigned portions of the writings of the early Fathers, Ecclesiastical History, The Articles of Religion and the Liturgy of the Church of England.

It is necessary to bear in mind these additions to the University course, to understand the important recommendations which follow:—

"What we suggest, then, is that the Examination of Students in Arts at the end of the fifth Term of residence should take place as at present, and in the same subjects, with the addition of such further parts of Euclid and Algebra as are now introduced at the Final Examination of those who are not candidates for Mathematical Honours. After the general body of Students have passed this Examination collectively, they might, then, in our opinion, be allowed, for the following four Terms, to select freely for themselves, with the sanction of their College Tutors, such lines of Academical study as were best suited to their aptitudes and tastes, and professional destinations. Some would aspire to Honours in the several Triposes. Others would prepare themselves for the first degree in Law or Physic. The rest, who sought or obtained no Honours, would be finally subjected to some process of examination, in order to make it evident that they had attended such a range of lectures in their last four Terms, and acquired such a proficiency, as to qualify them for a first Degree in Arts.

"Without entering into minute details, we may indicate, in a general manner, the kind of arrangement which, on the plan now proposed, would be necessary to replace the present Final Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. According to our view, a Student who had passed the 'Previous Examination' satisfactorily, should be allowed, after a further residence of four Terms, to become a candidate for a place in any one or more of the four Triposes; namely, the Mathematical, or the Classical, or the Moral Sciences, or the Natural Sciences. If he succeeded in obtaining an Honour in any one of them, he should thereupon be entitled to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, so far as regards Academical proficiency. The same rule should be extended and applied to the case of any new Triposes which may eventually be instituted; as for instance, a Tripos of Honours for Modern Languages; or for Civil Engineering. Corresponding to the Examination for Honours in each several Tripos, there should be a collateral Examination at the same time and in the same subjects for those Students who had adopted that particular line of study, though not seeking the distinction of an Academical Honour in it. As many as passed this collateral Examination satisfactorily, should also be thereupon entitled, in point of Academical proficiency, to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. In like manner those Students should be entitled to it, who, not having adopted the line of any of the Triposes, but having attended the lectures of the Theological Professors for the same course of time, should pass satisfactorily either the Voluntary Theological Examination in its present form, or some Examination of the like kind specially instituted for the purpose.

"Some adjustment would be required of the order and intervals of the Examinations for the several Triposes, so as to permit the same Student to be a candidate at more than one. Probably also some change would be expedient in the time at which the Voluntary Theological Examination occurs. It might, moreover, be attended with further advantage, in the event of this plan being adopted, that the year of Academical residence should be made to commence in the latter part of January instead of the middle of October, as is now the case. By this means the more

arduous and protracted Examinations, which involve no slight trial of physical strength and mental anxiety to the Candidates, would be thrown into a season of the year more favourable for the purpose than the heat of the Summer Term.

"The change itself of the system which we have proposed, would, in our opinion, be attended with great advantages. There would still be, as now, an ardent competition and high standard of attainment preserved both in the Mathematical and Classical Triposes. Eminent distinction gained in them would still continue to be the prelude to a Fellowship in a College. At the same time, the Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes would rise into increased importance, in proportion as the Colleges began to recognise superior merit in those departments as forming also a recommendation to a Fellowship. But the positive advantage would probably be the most marked in the case of that numerous class of Students, who are contented with an ordinary degree, not feeling themselves fitted to embark in the competition for Academical Honours. After passing the First Examination, they might turn their four remaining Terms to really profitable account by preparing themselves for their future professions; or, at least, they might continue to find in Academical pursuits that degree of interest and improvement which arises from variety and choice of study."

To the bearings of these proposed changes we shall probably refer hereafter. In the meantime we receive with the greatest satisfaction the statements of the Commissioners, that it is far from their intention to place in the background the honoured studies on which Cambridge has founded its historical reputation. So far from being inclined to disparage their antecedents, they dwell upon them with becoming pride and conspicuous good sense.

"The Studies, which, of late years at least, have been carried to the greatest extent in the University, are those of Mathematical and Classical learning. Beyond all question, they rightfully challenge a prominent place in every system of liberal education, both on account of the intrinsic value of the acquirement, and as instruments of mental discipline. It is by the application of mathematical principles and processes to such branches of natural philosophy as admit of this exact mode of treatment, that the noblest triumphs and most useful improvements of modern science have been achieved in mechanics, in optics, in astronomy, in the exposition of the system of the world. While mathematical knowledge is thus of the highest value, considered as an acquirement, the study of it is equally valuable as a discipline of the intellect. It may be regarded as the best and most effectual exercise of the reasoning powers; habituating the mind to clearness of ideas, precision of statements, and coherence of argument. In this manner it has a wholesome influence beyond the bounds of its own immediate province, and serves to check vague and extravagant speculations even in such popular branches of natural or moral science as are not reducible to the rigour of mathematical demonstration. Again, Classical literature possesses high and peculiar recommendations. A knowledge of it is indispensable to the Student in Divinity who seeks an accurate and critical acquaintance with the books of the New Testament in their original language, and with the early monuments of Christian Theology. In a more general point of view, the spirit of the Classical authors has infused its influence into the whole range of modern literature, and their works are held in universal admiration as the noblest specimens of genius and purest models of taste, in all their varied styles. Moreover, Mathematical and Classical studies are in a peculiar manner fitted for the purposes of Examination. They require a much closer and severer attention, and admit of a much more exact and conclusive test of proficiency than is the case in the more popular branches of speculative or experimental knowledge. Accordingly, the University has long afforded peculiar encouragements by its public honours to these particular studies."

The Commissioners, in the spirit of the extract we have quoted, propose not to substitute one faculty for another, but to diversify without contracting the approved methods of university culture.

It would be difficult, without a much larger explanation than we can afford room for at present, to indicate the bearings of the changes which they propose to make in the administrative and educational machinery of their University, to enable it to perform the functions they contemplate. We may mention, however, among their proposals the suggestion to give the *Caput*, or governing body, a more representative character than it has hitherto possessed. Another recommendation points to an increase in the numbers of the Professors, and to certain practical arrangements and adaptations of their teaching. The new Professorships which the Commissioners think it would be necessary to establish are thus enumerated:—

"Two of Theology, one of General Jurisprudence, one of the Law of Nations and Diplomacy, one of Anatomy, one of Chemistry, one of Latin, one of Zoology, one of Practical Engineering, one of Descriptive Geometry."

The existing Professors are to be classified for the formation of *Boards of Studies*, to the

superintendence of which each branch of the Academical system should, in the opinion of a the Commissioners, be confided. And, finally, it is recommended that a Council should be instituted which should possess the power of nominating for the sanction of the Senate, the candidates to fill vacant Professorships when their election is not provided for by special statutes; and it is suggested that it might be expedient to constitute the same body a *General Council of Studies*, who should be authorized to meet from time to time, and to deliberate, and, when necessary, to report to the Senate upon all matters which relate to the public instruction of the University, and to give unity of action to the Boards who preside over its several departments.

A most important feature of the Report, in its practical bearings, perhaps more important than any we have mentioned, is the proposed creation of a *body of Public Lecturers* to assist the Professors, and to afford, in a measure, through catechetical processes, that instruction which private tutors do, and college tutors do not afford ordinarily at the present moment. We shall have occasion, on account of the interest attached to this proposal, as striking what appears to us a fair balance between the claims of private and professional teaching, to refer more at length to this subject hereafter. At present we can only indicate the place in the Report, from page 74 to 86, where it is elaborately discussed.

The Report naturally contains a variety of suggestions respecting the Libraries, Museums, Lecture-rooms, and Laboratories of Cambridge. To these we shall refer in a special article on a future occasion.

The retention of celibacy as a condition of the tenure of Fellowships is still insisted upon, but some of the Fellowships, and especially those of Trinity Hall, it is proposed to render terminable instead of permanent, as they now are. This would remove the abuse, for we can call it by no other name, which includes even Attorney-Generals among the beneficiaries of its Foundation. This, however, is but a slight blot for the Commissioners to hit in comparison with that great banner of offence, the Foundation of King's, which has an income of upwards of 26,000*l.* per annum, and renders its annual return to the cause of Literature and Science by an average entry of some *three students only*. The Commissioners have referred to this with a cursory tenderness, but on this and on other topics there is much that may be said hereafter.

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMERA.

Lacock Abbey, Nov. 23.

A FRIEND of mine recently returned from a long journey in Egypt, Syria, and other parts of the Levant, and who has brought home with him a very large collection of photographic views, has written to me respecting the difficulties he had to contend with in those scarcely civilised regions, where he had only a tent—*often only his cloak*—under which to manipulate. It is surprising, under such circumstances, that such beautiful views should have been obtained; but there can be no doubt that many of his attempts must have failed, and many opportunities have been lost.

I think, therefore, that I shall perhaps be rendering some service to other wandering photographers by describing the method which I myself employ when obliged to operate in a spot remote from shelter, or any convenience of manipulation.

At first I was accustomed to prepare the paper beforehand, and carry it ready prepared, in closely shut paper-holders, to the scene of action. It was in this way that in September, 1844, I made a series of views of Abbotsford, the residence of Sir Walter Scott, which were published by subscription in 1845, in a small volume, entitled, '*Sun Pictures in Scotland*.' The paper was prepared in the inn, at Galashiels, several miles distant, and it retained its sensibility during some hours sufficiently well. This can readily be effected now by several methods, but at the time I speak of, eight years ago,

it was more difficult of accomplishment. But this method had, in the first place, the inconvenience of being exposed to occasional failure, which required all the principal points of view to be taken in duplicate as a necessary precaution. And, secondly, it required the use of as many paper-holders as there were prepared sheets of paper; because, on the supposition of the operator being unprovided with a tent, or some substitute for one, and of his not meeting with a shelter of any kind, it was a matter of difficulty to remove the photographic pictures from the paper-holder and place fresh sheets of prepared paper therein, without allowing a gleam of light to fall on them during the exchange. Add to this, that in order to have a reasonable degree of security, that the paper would keep good for twelve or twenty-four hours, it was found advisable to diminish its sensibility, so that it would not work well by an evening or failing light. These inconveniences led me to the invention of a *modus operandi* to which, if it has not been described before, as I believe it has not, I propose to give the name of the *Traveller's Camera*, as it greatly facilitates the production of these beautiful pictures during the hardships and privations of foreign travel.

First, I mount the camera itself upon a board of its own breadth, but two or three inches longer than it. I then make a kind of table, or support, beneath the surface of which are sunk or concealed three troughs, which are retained in fixed positions. One of these is intended to hold a solution of nitrate of silver; the second, either a solution of gallic acid, or sulphate of iron; and the third, water. The usual paper-holder is dispensed with, but instead of it there is a simple frame, to which a sheet of paper or a pane of glass can be attached from behind, and taken away again, while the frame remains in the camera. The upper part of the frame carries a long handle, passing through the lid of the camera, which may either stand upright, or, if it be jointed, it can be folded down on the camera. When the camera is placed on its table, or support, it can move upon it in one direction only, backward and forward, being confined to that motion by two parallel strips of wood, upon which are placed certain marks corresponding to a mark upon the camera, indicating that when either of these marks are brought into union, then the paper-holding frame of the camera is in a vertical line over the centre of one of the troughs. Now, when the photographer sets out of a morning upon his excursion, he carries with him two boxes, one containing the plates of glass (or the sheets of iodized paper) he intends to use, which of course may be freely exposed to light, not being in a sensitive state; and the other box to hold the pictures which he expects to make. When arrived at the scene of action the *modus operandi* is this: having first filled the troughs with their respective liquids, the camera is placed upon its table or support, and this again upon a stand which is usually required to give it a due elevation from the ground. The camera is pointed at the object, and a sheet of ground glass is placed in the frame from behind to obtain the focus, and is then removed, and a sheet of prepared iodized paper, or a plate of iodized glass (which of course must not be at all sensitive) is put in its place. A door is then shut at the back of the camera, which places the prepared paper or glass in the dark. The camera is then moved on its support to the mark indicating the trough of nitrate of silver. The object-glass of the camera is then closed. The operator then takes hold of the frame by its handle and pushes it down into the trough below, which he is enabled to do by reason of a narrow slit in the bottom of the camera, which allows a passage. He then draws it up again immediately. He then opens the object-glass of the camera, and after a due time closes it again. He then moves the camera on its support to the mark indicating gallic acid, or sulphate of iron. He then, as before, pushes the frame down and lifts it up again, either immediately or after a due length of time. He then, in a similar way, drops the frame into and out of the trough of water. He then opens the door at the back of the camera, and

takes out and examines the picture he has obtained, which for that purpose he may freely expose to the light. If not satisfied with it, he tries again, correcting his process by his first experience. But if he is satisfied with his picture, he deposits it in his box. It is not yet quite finished, but the finishing process is deferred without inconvenience until after his return in the evening. In practice, I find that this simple arrangement works delightfully, and I should be glad to be allowed to name it the *Traveller's Camera*. H. FOX TALBOT.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

It is now twenty years since a public subscription was opened for the purpose of erecting a monument in Westminster Abbey to Sir James Mackintosh. Although the most distinguished men of all political parties united in recommending this testimony of respect to the memory of one of our greatest statesmen and writers, the appeal was not well responded to by the public. After paying expenses, the sum of 241*l.* 11*s.* was all that remained available. During the course of the past summer a meeting was held at Lansdowne House, the Marquis of Lansdowne presiding, and Sir Robert H. Inglis acting as secretary, when resolutions for carrying out the proposal were moved and seconded by Mr. Macaulay, Lord Mahon, Mr. Hallam, and Lord Broughton. About 300*l.* additional have since been collected, and the subscription list is still open in hope of such a sum being reached as will secure a monument worthy of his memory in Westminster Abbey. We hope that this tardy recognition of great political and literary fame will be pushed vigorously forward, and not be any longer allowed to slumber.

In the Academy of Sciences at Paris on Monday it was announced that M. Goldsmith, a German gentleman residing in that city, discovered a few days ago another new planet, different from that of Mr. Hind. It is between the eighth and ninth magnitude. On M. Arago's suggestion it has been named Lutetia, in honour of Paris. The planet recently discovered at Marseilles has been definitively named Massilia, with the consent of M. de Gasparis, who had some share in the discovery. We may consequently assume that henceforth it will be a general rule amongst astronomers to name new planets after the places in which they are first seen.

Another French poet has, sad to say, just died at the hospital, from a malady brought on by long-continued privations and misery. His name was Edward Neveu, and he was the author of several beautiful pieces of verse on different subjects, of spirited translations from Horace, of a collection of sparkling songs, and of a series of religious hymns, of such merit that the bishops of many dioceses cause them to be sung in their churches as part of divine worship. In addition to his poetical talent, he was of some note as a journalist, and he rendered in that capacity considerable services to what it is the fashion to call "the party of Order." But neither poetry, nor journalism, nor party services, nor religious hymns, could secure him bread when he wanted it, or a lodging when he had none. The French have now to reproach themselves with having allowed not fewer than three young men possessed of undoubted poetical genius, the noblest gift of Heaven, to perish miserably on the mattress of the hospital—Gilbert a century ago, Hegiseppe Moreau a few years back, and now Neveu.

The members of the South Kennington Literary Institute held their first *Conversazione* on the 11th instant, in the school-room attached to Saint Barnabas Church, Wandsworth-road. The tables were covered with a great variety of interesting objects. Mr. Roach Smith contributed several items from his Museum of Antiquities; among others a bronze shield discovered in the bed of the Thames, and a curious bronze forceps, with the heads of the Roman divinities; also a very singular box of *Cuir Boulli*, of the time of Richard the Second. Mr. Nightingale exhibited a collection of documents bearing the autographs of sixteen of our

English sovereigns, and a most beautiful collection of illuminated initials, &c., from missals and choral books, ranging from the 12th to the 16th century. Mr. John Williams exhibited a very curious Chinese map of the world and an ancient Arabian astrolabe, on each of which he offered some illustrative remarks. Various objects, illustrating the ethnology of China, South Africa, New Zealand, Turkey, and Greece, were contributed by the Reverend Mr. Christmas and Mr. Mimpriss. A lecture on the Circulation of the Blood was delivered by Dr. Ayres, and illustrated by diagrams from the College of Surgeons. A portion of the room was fitted up as a conservatory, and decked with ferns and exotic plants.

A compliment was paid last week to the memory of Dr. Mantell in the council of the Clapham Athenæum, by the record of a public expression of regret, which will be seen in our advertising columns. After leaving Brighton, the eminent geologist resided for a time at Clapham Common, and assisted the gentry of the neighbourhood in founding the above-named institution for the discussion of literary and scientific subjects, and the delivery of lectures. Dr. Mantell generally lectured once or twice in every session, and had been lecturing there only a few hours before his death.

Two cases were decided in the Court of Queen's Bench this week, affecting literary privilege and the liberty of the press. In one case a criminal information was filed against the publisher of the 'Cheltenham Chronicle,' for an alleged libel, in which Earl Fitzharding, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, was accused of abusing his high office, by appointing a number of deputy-lieutenants for the promotion of his private and party influence. In commenting on the case, Lord Campbell said that there was no doubt of the article containing a gross libel. The strictures did not refer to Lord Fitzharding's general character and career, but imputed a specific offence with dishonourable motives. Sir E. Cockburn, on the part of Lord Fitzharding, accepted a retraction and apology from the editor's counsel, on condition of the costs being paid. In the other case Mr. M. Chambers, for Sir Charles Napier, moved for a rule calling on Mr. John Murray, publisher of the 'Quarterly Review,' to show cause why criminal information should not be filed against him for alleged libel in an article on the war in Scinde. After some arguing of the case Lord Campbell pronounced that the allegation in the article referred to did not exceed the limits allowed to free discussion through the press in this country. Justices Coleridge, Wightman, and Earle, coincided with the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice.

The French government is endeavouring to naturalize in its African colony of Algeria many of the productions of America and Asia which have become indispensable to Europeans. From the experiments which have already been made there is every probability that the sugar cane, the coffee and cotton trees, and even the tea plant, may, in the course of a very few years, become regular branches of Algerian cultivation. Indeed, there is reason to believe that every plant or tree of hot climates and of the tropics, may with due care be made to flourish in the colony. The government has an experimental garden of considerable extent at Biskara, and men of great scientific and practical experience are at the head of it.

A new weekly periodical, under the editorship of Karl Gutzkow, is commenced in Dresden; it is entitled, 'Unterhaltungen am häuslichen Herd,' 'Entertainment for the Household Hearth.' It is meant to be something similar to Dickens's 'Household Words.' In one of the numbers there is a flippant and ignorant paper on the English and their ideas of propriety, accusing us of faults and absurdities which we do not possess, and making no mention of many, very many which we do. The papers contributed by Gutzkow are clever, as is, indeed, everything he writes.

The first column of the American Crystal Palace was raised in Reservoir-square, New York, on the 30th ult., in the presence of the governor of the State and other officials. An address was delivered

on the occasion by Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, and a commendatory letter from the late Daniel Webster was read.

Sir Charles Lyell is about to deliver a course of twelve lectures on Geology and Physical Geography, at the Lowell Institute, Boston, United States, which will be open *free* to the public.

We are glad to find that the medal of the Prussian Order of Merit, disposable by the death of Thomas Moore, is to be conferred on Major Rawlinson, our distinguished Oriental scholar and traveller. The king has the nomination of members.

The University of Cambridge has accepted the bequest of Dr. Lemann's herbarium, comprising 30,000 species of plants, and voted a sum of 150*l.* for defraying the cost of arranging it.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ANTIQUARIES.—Nov. 25th.—Henry Stephens, Esq., Literary Agent of the Smithsonian Institution, was formally admitted, and W. H. Cooke, Esq., of the Middle Temple, was elected a Fellow of the Society. The President read an announcement from the Council with regard to the intended motion, to be made on the 2nd of December, for the appointment of a Committee to revise the Statutes of the Society. The Council offered no opposition to the appointment of such Committee, but requested that sufficient time should be allowed for the consideration of the names to be proposed. Notice to be given of the names of the Committee at the next meeting. The motion was then made, of which notice was given previously to the adjournment of the Society in June last: namely, to alter the admission fee from five guineas and the annual subscription from two guineas, to the former terms of eight guineas and four guineas. The amendment, of which notice had been given, was then put, "That it is expedient (having regard to the recent adoption, by the Society, of the recommendation of the President and Council) that the proposed Alterations in the Statutes should be made; and that, in the opinion of this meeting, the re-discussion of Alterations which have been agreed to, before their effect has been practically tested, will tend to lessen that influence which this Society, as the only Chartered Body of Antiquaries in the Kingdom, has the power of exerting, and which it ought to exercise in the prosecution of the Study of Antiquities." After a stormy discussion, prolonged till eleven o'clock, the ballot was taken on this amendment, when the Ayes were 51, the Noes 39. Majority in favour of the amendment, 11.

NUMISMATIC.—Nov. 25th.—Lord Londesborough in the chair. Lord Londesborough exhibited a fine denarius of Domitilla.—Mr. W. D. Saull exhibited a medal of F. Mazzuolus Victor, date 1504 to 1540, found in the excavations going on for the city improvements, and also a jetton of the Netherlands, and two Gaulish coins.—Mr. Williams exhibited a cast of a silver medal of Charles Edward, the second Pretender, and his wife, described by Mr. Chalon in a pamphlet presented by him this evening.—Mr. Vaux read a paper 'On some, for the most part, undescribed Bactrian coins,' and exhibited casts of the originals. They were of Lysias, Amyntas, Archebius, Apollodotus, Hippostratus, and Dionysius, kings of Bactriana.—Mr. Evans communicated a paper 'On a gold noble of Edward IV.' resembling in most respects the noble of his predecessors. This piece is in the most excellent preservation, and may be considered as an unique example of a noble of Edward IV.

R. S. OF LITERATURE.—Nov. 24th.—Sir John Doratt, M.D., in the chair. Mr. Hogg read a letter from Mr. Babington, who is engaged on the publication of the fragment of the 'Hyperides,' lately found in Egypt, by Mr. Arden. In this letter Mr. Babington stated that he had no doubt that the first and second oration both belonged to 'Hyperides,' the first being proved from Pollux, and the second from Harpocration. Besides which, there was internal evidence in favour of this view.

Mr. Babington added, that he hoped the whole publication would be ready in January next. Mr. Hogg then read the continuation of the paper upon Acrae, in Sicily, which he had commenced at the last meeting of the Society. Mr. Hogg stated, that the Duca di Serradifalco had satisfactorily shown that the place itself was founded in B.C. 655, by a colony from Syracuse, but that little was preserved of its history beyond the fact that it remained united to the mother city till the time of Hiero II., who died B.C. 216, when it fell into the hands of the Romans, being comprehended within the district which formed the kingdom of Syracuse. Mr. Hogg then went on to remark on the existence at Acrae, of both a theatre and an Odeum, and to point out the distinction in character between the two buildings. The former, he showed, was cut out of the living rock, and had seats placed upon it, which have now, for the most part, disappeared; that it was divided by staircases into nine wedges (cunei), in each of which were comprehended twelve rows of seats. The view from it was very fine—in front, the fertile valley of Acrae; behind, the majestic outline of Etna. The Odeum was placed close to the theatre, a little to the west. It seemed to have been usual to construct them nearly in the same form as the theatres, but smaller; they were also covered over so as to protect those who were listening to recitation of poems from rain. Mr. Hogg, in conclusion, stated that his paper was about to be published in the forthcoming number of the 'Museum of Classical Antiquities.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—School of Mines.—(Mechanics, 1 p.m.)
—Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.—(1. James Meikle, Esq., on the Values of Policies at an Intermediate Period of the Year; 2. Herr Rath G. Hopf (Gotha), on the Life Assurance Companies of Germany, their Constitution and Present Condition; 3. Herr S. A. Daninos (Trieste), on the Assurance Companies of Austria.)
- Tuesday.**—School of Mines.—(Chemistry, 11 a.m.)
—Royal, 4 p.m.—(Anniversary.)
—Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(The Discussion of Mr. Rawlinson's Paper on the Drainage of Towns.)
- Wednesday.**—School of Mines.—(Metallurgy, 11 a.m.)—(Mechanics, 1 p.m.)
—Geological, 8½ p.m.—(1. H. E. Strickland, Esq., on the Ludlow Bone-bed and its Contents; 2. Sir R. I. Murchison and Professor McCoy, on the Ludlow Bone-bed and its Contents; 3. H. E. Strickland, Esq., on Pseudomorphous Crystals in the Keuper Sandstone.)
- Thursday.**—School of Mines.—(Chemistry, 11 a.m.)
—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
—Harveian, 8 p.m.
- Friday.**—School of Mines.—(Metallurgy, 11 a.m.)—(Mechanics, 1 p.m.)
—Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
- Saturday.**—Asiatic, 2 p.m.
—Musical Institute, 8½ p.m.

FINE ARTS.

DURING the past week have been exhibited the copies taken by students and others from paintings by the old masters, which appeared at the British Institution in June last. Considerable use has been made of the liberty thus accorded, and the works are not deficient in number or interest. Among the best in point of colour, drawing, and execution, must be recorded the excellent painting, after Sir Joshua's *Admiral Lord Keppel*, by Mr. Paul, a work worthy in every respect of its subject and its original. That by Mr. H. Martin, though deserving notice, cannot be said to have approached the same point of perfection. The famous *Titian's Daughter with the Casket* had many imitators: the palm of excellence, in the cardinal point of colour especially, must be awarded to the copy by Miss Daniel; that by Mr. Gooderson was equally conscientious in the drawing, the texture being the only weak feature in both these works. Of the many studies after Rubens's noble portrait of the *Earl of Arundel*, that by an amateur, the Hon. R. Winn, has thrown the efforts of the artists into the shade. A study from De Vlieger's *Sea Shore*, by Miss Louisa Rayner, deserves notice; and amongst a large proportion of works by ladies, we noticed two copies of the pair of *St. Francis* by

Murillo, taken by Miss Brimmer, a copy of Niccolò dell' Abbate's large composition by Miss Holt, and studies after Lang Jan's *Portrait* of himself and his wife, among which was one by Miss Steyfforth. The latter efforts we must consider decidedly unsuccessful, nor were the imitations of Sir Joshua's *Master Crewe in the Character of Henry VIII.* more fortunate. Mr. Earl had a copy from Mr. Roberts's Hobbima, and in a study from two paintings, Snyders's *Boar Hunt* and J. Fyt's *Larder*, by an ingenious grouping of portions of the two originals, an approximation is made by the artist, Mr. T. Earl, to the claim of a new composition. The adaptation is as successful as the idea was happy. The remainder of the collection must be considered for the most part in the light of studies, which may help to the maturity of powers that are at present only partially developed, amongst the general mass of which the reproductions of Mr. Roberts's well-known Cuypp, the *River Scene*, with boats, were perhaps the best.

The winter session of the Department of Practical Art was opened at Marlborough House, on Wednesday, when Mr. Cole, the General Superintendent, delivered a lecture on the advantages of the institution for education in art. Mr. Cole mentioned many gratifying proofs of the extension of educational facilities for practical art throughout the country. Even at Eton and Westminster schools, preparations were making for introducing branches of instruction hitherto little noticed in classical institutions. The concentration of national museums and galleries was advocated by the lecturer, and the importance of a central collection of objects of art and manufacture, as projected in the new National Gallery, was pointed out as the most effective plan for forming an adequate school of artistic instruction.

From Antwerp we learn that the season there for artists has been a most favourable one. The Art Union has purchased works of art to the amount of 37,000 francs, and the sale to amateurs has been set down at 90,000 francs, making a sum total of 127,000 francs, or about 6000 pounds sterling. A young painter, David Simonson, a scholar of Bendemanns, has just gained the second prize at the Academy of Art at Berlin. The prize is in money, amounting to seventy-five pounds sterling, and to be expended in a residence at Rome for one year. The first prize of 225 pounds sterling, also to be applied to a journey and residence in the Eternal City, was won by Mr. Oscar Begas, a Berlin artist. A copper-plate engraving of Raphael's picture of the Madonna della Seggiola has been completed by Edward Schaefer, Professor of the Städels Museum in Frankfurt; it is said to be far superior to any engraving of the same picture which has yet appeared. It has had the unqualified approval of Passavant, and the Emperor of Austria has presented Professor Schaefer with the large gold medal for Art and Science. The first impression has been purchased by the Empress of Russia for 3000 thalers. Cornelius and Rauch, the sculptor, have been appointed honorary members of the Academy of Arts in Antwerp.

The opening of the French Annual Exhibition of Living Artists is announced for the 15th March next. Works intended for it are to be sent to the Palais Royal between the 1st and 15th February. We repeat the recommendation we have more than once made to English artists to exhibit. They have a better chance of becoming generally known by one Exhibition in Paris than by two or three in London.

MUSIC.

MISS DOLBY gave her first Soirée Musicale for the season, at her residence, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, on Tuesday evening. The selection of music, both vocal and instrumental, displayed the judgment and taste always conspicuous at these agreeable réunions. Miss Dolby sang Handel's beautiful air in Flavio, 'Amor nel mio

penar,' and Templar's plaintive song, 'My heart is breaking.' The melody of the latter is well adapted to Miss Dolby's voice, and she has made it one of her own songs, which on this, as on other occasions, she was pressed to repeat. Tennyson's Ballad of 'Oriana' was given for the first time, to the words of which the music of Mr. Duggan is most appropriate, but though given with every advantage of effect, we scarcely think it a pleasing cantata for a concert room. The other vocalists of the evening were Miss E. Birch and Mr. Pierre. The trio, 'O dolce e caro istante,' was very charmingly given. Of the instrumental music the performances of Herr Pauer, a pianist of highest accomplishment, formed the chief feature. With great power and brilliant execution Mr. Pauer has the most refined taste, and, unlike most performers on this instrument, he tries less to astonish than to please his audience. An original 'Passacaille, with variations,' was performed with admirable effect. Herr Pauer also gave a Sonata of Beethoven, with violin accompaniment by Mr. H. Blagrove.

The Society of Musicians at Paris caused musical masses to be celebrated for its benefit on the 22nd, Saint Cecilia's day, in the churches of the Madeleine and St. Eustache. They were well executed, and attracted considerable crowds. The Madeleine mass was that which was composed by Cherubini for the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon: the Saint Eustache one was by Ambroise Thomas, and required not less than 600 performers.

Readers no doubt are aware that the French claim, amongst other things, the music of our national hymn, 'God save the King.' It was, they say, composed by Lulli, by order of Madame de Maintenon, for Louis XIV. and they account for its transportation to England by asserting that Handel copied it at Versailles, brought it to London, and passed it off as his own. Some of the musical journals of Paris have this very week revived this curious claim, and one of them gives the following as the words to which Lulli composed his music:—

"Grand Dieu sauve le roi,
Grand Dieu venge le roi,
Vive le roi!
Que toujours glorieux,
Louis Victorieux,
Voie ses ennemis
Toujours soumis!"

Madame Persiani, M. Tamburini, and M. Gardoni, have accepted engagements at the Opera at Amsterdam.

Jenny Lind has purchased an elegant villa at Dresden, and intends to settle there.

CLERGY LIST, 1853, will be published January 1st.—ADVERTISEMENTS, BILLS, CATALOGUES, &c., intended for insertion, should be sent by December 15th, to Charles and Edwin Layton, 150, Fleet Street.

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25	1 1 1	1 3 0	1 18 7	2 4 3
30	1 4 4	1 6 7	2 3 11	2 9 9
35	1 8 2	1 10 6	2 10 6	2 16 6
40	1 12 0	1 14 2	2 18 3	3 4 5
45	1 15 9	2 0 5	3 9 3	3 15 7
50	2 4 6	2 10 4	4 3 3	4 9 9
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